The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

David Lowson

Vol. I. No 148. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.
LADY DON (late Miss Emily Sanders) will also appear.
ON THIS FRIDAY, OCT. 21st., 1859,
Will be presented the Comedy of
SINGLE LIFE.
Mr. Peter Pinkey, a Bashful Bachelor, Sir W. Don, Bart.
Miss Kitty Skylark, a Singing Spinster, Lady Don.
(With the Song of "Merry Sunshine.")
To be followed by
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
Bob Ticket, Sir William Don, Bart.
Susan Sweetapple, Lady Don.
(In which She will sing ("Willy, we have missed you.")
To conclude with the Petite Comedy of the
TWO BUZZARDS.
John Small, Sir William Don, Bart.
(As Performed by him 50 Nights at the Haymarket Theatre, London.)

Box-Office open from 11 till 4, where places may be secured. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. Doors open at a quarter to 7, Performance to commence at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Private boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £1. Dress circle, 3s. Second circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. Lr. Gal., 6d. Up. Gal., 3d. Second Price, at or near Nine o'clock—Dress Circle, 2s. Second Circle, 1s.6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. Pass-out Checks not Transferable. No money returned.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Notice.—In consequence of the ILLNESS of Mr. T. C. KING, who has been suddenly attacked, he will be unable to appear during this week.
Last Night but One of Mr. Ellerton. Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton and Miss Fanny Josephs.
On This (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 21st, 1859,
Will be performed the celebrated Drama of
THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS.
Old Daddy Jean, the Ragpicker Mr. H. Webb.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
THE TRUMPETER'S WEDDING.
Sir Charles Rivers Miss Janny Josephs.
Titus Tallboy Mr. W. Ellerton.
To be succeeded by the laughable Farce entitled
VANDYKE BROWN.
Vandyke Brown Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
Andrew, a Fisherman, Mr. B. Norton.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT.
HANDEL CENTENARY ORATORIO.
The Public are requested to take Notice that in consequence of the very great demand for Single Tickets, the Committee have determined on issuing a limited number for the Gallery at One Guinea each, in addition to the Family Tickets now issuing at Three Guineas. An early application is solicited.

TO MR. WILLIAM A. DRAKE,
MESSMAN TO THE 12TH DEPOT BATTALION,
STATIONED AT ATHLONE.
DEAR SIR,—WE, the undersigned inhabitants of Athlone desire to manifest, however inadequately, the respect and esteem you have won from all classes during a residence of more than three years among us. It is needless to expatiate upon the courtesy, integrity, and liberality displayed in your extensive business transactions; they are perfectly well known to every person in this locality. We trust you will accept the accompanying Tea Service, as a slight mark of our appreciation of the admirable manner in which you have discharged all the duties connected with your position, as well as those relating to private and social intercourse. In addition, Mr. WILLIAM INGRAM hopes that Mrs. DRAKE will receive from him this Mosaic Work-Box, as a token of his friendship. Our hearty desire is, that your stay among us may be long, and whether it be long or short, wherever your future lot may be cast, our respect and good wishes will ever attend both you and Mrs. DRAKE.
We are, dear Sir, on behalf of the Contributors,
GEORGE EVERARD.
JAMES INGRAM.
MICHAEL O'GORMAN.

REPLY.
GENTLEMEN,—I feel that any formal expression of thanks would be utterly inadequate to convey my deep sense of your great and unexpected kindness. Having merely endeavoured to do my duty, I could never have anticipated such a generous recognition of my humble efforts. Speaking for myself and Mrs. DRAKE, I beg, Gentlemen, to assure you of our gratitude and the esteem we so warmly reciprocate. These beautiful and costly tokens of good-will and friendship we shall always treasure as memorials of my kind-hearted friends of Athlone and Dublin.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
W. A. DRAKE.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY Evening, October 21st, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Infallibility (Continued.)
Mr. George M'Guigan will (God willing) preside.
Did Christ establish an Infallible Church on Earth?
I. Before this question is answered, the following points must be decided:—
(a). What is Infallibility? Is it the guidance of the Spirit? or the possession of an absolute impossibility to err?
(b). What is the Church? Is it the body of the baptised, clergy, and laity together? or, is it the clergy alone?
(c). What is an infallible Church? Is it a church all whose members are infallible? or whose clergy are infallible? or whose governing body is infallible? or whose deliberative assemblies are infallible? And must these deliberative assemblies consist of clergy only? or, of the superior clergy only? or, of both clergy and laity?
(d). What is meant by Christ establishing a Church? Is it that there was no church before? or, that he established a second? or, that the first was fallible, and he established an infallible? or, that he bestowed infallibility upon a church previously fallible?
2. Was the Church, before the coming of Christ, infallible? How, then, did it become defiled with idolatry, so that God gave both Israel and Judah into captivity for their apostacy? —2 Kings xvii. 7-23. (4 Kings, R. C. Bible.)
3. Were there not inspired prophets among the people to warn them, whose word, notwithstanding, was despised? Does not this prove that an infallible living teacher on earth cannot save the Church from apostacy?
4. How came it to pass, if the Church were infallible, that it did not recognise Christ when he came, but rejected and crucified him?
6. Since infallibility is one of God's attributes, how could He confer it on a creature, without making him equal to Himself?
7. Did not our Lord say, "None is good but one, that is God?" Is not Infallibility part of perfect and absolute goodness? How, then, can any one be infallible but God? —Mark x. 18, R. C. Bible.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
TO FLOUR MERCHANTS, MILLERS, AND PROVISION DEALERS.
The Board of Guardians of the above Union are prepared to receive separate proposals from competent parties for supplies of the undermentioned articles, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required during FOUR MONTHS, from the 1st November next:—
Best Seconds Flour;
Oatmeal, ditto, Patent cut;
Indian Meal (with samples);
Eggs, (best market) per hundred; and,
Bran, best red.
Tenders (forms of which to be had on application to the Master) to be delivered to me here by Twelve o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant.
The Guardians will contract for all, or only for such of the above as they shall think fit, when accepting the Tender, and the persons making the Tender will be bound to supply all, or any one thereof, to the exclusion of the others in the Tender, as the Guardians may determine.
The parties tendering are required to be in attendance at the Boardroom on Thursday, the 27th October, at One o'clock, when the Guardians will declare the contractors, and require them to enter into the usual bond for performance of their contract.
No Tender will be considered except on the House form, and [illegible] within the prescribed time.
(By order),
GEORGE HEPBURN,
Clerk of the Union.
Boardroom, 13th October, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
THE GREAT EASTERN
AT
HOLYHEAD.
FROM THURSDAY, 13TH,
TO FRIDAY, 21ST OCTOBER,
First and Second Class Return Tickets will be issued to Holyhead by the ordinary passenger trains, at the following fares:—

	1st Class. £	s.	d.		2nd Class. £	s.	d.
From Galway, ...	1	12	0	...	1	4	9
" Athenry, ...	1	10	0	...	1	3	8
" Ballinasloe, ...	1	7	0	...	1	0	9
" Mullingar, ...	1	0	0	...	0	15	5
" Longford, ...	1	4	6	...	0	18	9
" Cavan, ...	1	6	0	...	1	0	0

Available for return by the ordinary trains Seven Days after the date of issue.
These Tickets will entitle the holders to travel by train to Dublin, thence to Kingstown, by Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and from Kingstown to Holyhead either by the London and North-Western Railway Company's Express Steamers or by the Mail Packets of the City of Dublin Company.
N.B.—The boats leave Kingstown at 9 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., returning from Holyhead at 5.10 p.m., 1.5. a.m. and 4.31 a.m. On Sunday the 9.0 a.m. boat from Kingstown, and 5.10 p.m. boat from Holyhead will not sail.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 11th October, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Hours of Exhibiting that Art Wonder of the World, "THE LAST JUDGMENT," have, at the request of the Public, been extended.
Open Daily from 10 to 5, and from 6 to 10 in the Evening.
Admission 1s.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED.
GALWAY LINE.
CLOSING OF THE SHARE LISTS IN IRELAND.
THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY,
who undertook the duty of distributing the proportion of Shares allocated,
AT THEIR REQUEST, TO IRELAND,
beg leave to give Notice that they have resolved on
FINALLY CLOSING
the Application Lists
ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER NEXT,
after which day
NO FURTHER APPLICATION
for Shares can be received at this Office.
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 18th October, 1859.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SANDFORD.
A Lady having a larger house than she wants, is desirous of receiving one or two additional inmates requiring a quiet, comfortable, and respectable home. Terms according to requirements; the lowest is £60 per annum. The advertiser is a Protestant. References given and required. Address G. E. H., care of Mrs. FITT, 14, Up. Baggot-street, Dublin; or Mr. BOAKE, 14, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY.—MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific Physician."—*Warder*. Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily, from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of..........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were......... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of.......£16,205 3 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	,,	261,569	8,321
1847	895	,,	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	,,	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	,,	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	,,	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	,,	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £220,000
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT:
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury, Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or references to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. An IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class (*while living*) who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom*

Cards.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old-Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention in all its departments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Apartments are appropriated especially to Commercial Gentlemen.
Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

B. M'MULLEN, SUCCESSOR TO
MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line, and Militia Regiments.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORT MANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11 GRAFTON-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FLASK OIL, Sugar Candy, Maccaroni, Vermicelli just arrived from Leghorn, Rotterdam, &c.
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
Offers above to the Trade on moderate terms, together with a large stock of Coffees, Spices, &c.

LAMP OILS.—
PURE FRENCH COLZA,
BELMONTINE,
PARAFFINE.
Sold by
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRIGGS' PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Duggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT PLACE, Dublin.

PLATE GLASS and GLASS SHADES, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES, of the largest dimensions, Silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered, for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, with every description of Window and Sheet Glass, cut to any size, and in any quantity, on the shortest notice.
WALTER BURKE.

THE ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE is a valuable combination of nutritive food, according with all chemical authority as to the imperative necessity for a mixed diet in order to benefit the animal organisation. It has been pronounced by analyses and tesmonials, and will be found *superior to Oil Cake*, or any known material in the *nutritive* and *digestive properties* necessary to feed and fatten Stock. Two tons are equal to *three of Linseed Cake*, and its nutritive value, compared with the *best Hay, is as eight to one.* (For proof see chemical analysis and testimonials.) Price £12 10s. per Ton. Free to railway in Manchester. Trial Cases, containing 1½ Cwt., including Case, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order for 20s.
Now sold at a reduction of twenty per cent.
THE ORIGINAL FOOD FOR CATTLE
is the *undisputed invention* of Mr. John Fawcett, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, who, while carrying on business at *his works*, Green-lane, Hull, manufactured it during 17 months for "Thorley." This statement has gone the rounds of the British press uncontradicted. It is of invaluably efficacy in promoting economically the *general condition of horses*—in giving superior taste and quantity to the milk from Cows, and additional flavour and quality to the flesh of Pigs—in supporting Sheep during lambing season, and stimulating the *growth* and supplying the *strength* of *young stock.* (See testimonials.) Trial cases, at 10s. and 20s. each, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Carriage paid to any railway station for 40s. Cwt. Casks, containing 450 Feeds, and 46s. Cwt. Cases, containing 450 Feeds in Packages.
Manufacturers of British Ammoniacal Guano, in Bags, £6 10s. per Ton. Phosphated Guano, in Bags, £8 10s. per Ton. Superphosphate of Lime, in Bags, £7 10s. per Ton.—Vitriolised Peruvian Guano, in Bags, £12 10s. per Ton.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers, Messrs. THOMAS RETIGAN and COMPANY, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, and Green-lane Works, Hull. OFFICES, ALBERT BUILDINGS, CORPORATION-STREET, MANCHESTER.
DUBLIN DEPOT—Mr. JAMES WM. MACKEY, Seed Merchant, 40, Westmorland-street.
N.B.—Influential applications for Agencies from unrepresented districts will be entertained and liberal terms accorded.

THE ORIGINAL FOOD AND ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE.—Messrs. THOMAS RETIGAN AND COMPANY, OF MANCHESTER, Exhibited these now well-known productions at the BALLINASLOE FAIR, and were most successful in the attention they excited and the orders they obtained. At a period when our Cereal produce and Green Crops are failing the Feeder, recourse to these prepared
CONCENTRATED FOOD
may be made with the advantage of better condition to the animal, *and a higher price in the market.*
Attested by high Chemical Analyses, and the most undoubted Testimonials, they are submitted to the public invested with every *attribute of character and every security for patronage.* They have already received that of our leading Agriculturists and Nobility, eliciting satisfaction of the most decided nature, and are calculated to hold an important position in a country so largely devoted to Cattle Feeding as ours.

NEW FRUIT.
ADAM WOODS AND CO.
are this day landing as follows:—
Ex Rhone from Patras, 50 barrels fine new Patras currants.
Ex Zebra from Alicante, 750 half and quarter boxes Valentia raisins.
Ex Queen from Malaga, 850 boxes Dehesa and finest Layer raisins.
Ex Emily from Bordeaux, 564 packages French Plums, in bottles and rich fancy cartoons.
They are also daily expecting the James Manlaws from Alicante and Malaga, with
750 half and quarter boxes Valentia raisins,
25 barrels and boxes Valentia almonds,
1140 whole, half, and quarter boxes Layer and Muscatel raisins,
50 boxes Jordan almonds,
27 barrels cocoa shell.
The whole of which they offer to the trade on liberal terms.
20, TEMPLE-LANE.
20th October, 1859.

JAMES LYNCH
bought many hundred Chests of "medium black-leaf Tea," in addition to his usual large Stock of "first-class Congous and Souchongs," some months ago, when wholesale prices for medium descriptions were two pence per pound under the present quotations; but as *the finest qualities* have not advanced in "first hands," he can see no cause for A RISE IN RETAIL PRICES, especially as the excitement in the wholesale market has subsided, he therefore recommends consumers to purchase only what they require for immediate use.
JAMES LYNCH is still selling Pure Black-leaf Strong Tea at Three Shillings per pound, and Oolong flavoured Congou at Three Shillings and Four pence per pound, which he confidently recommends in comparison with the Four Shil- Tea of any other establishment in Dublin. His finest Congou, and Assam Pekoe Souchong, is Three Shillings and Eight-pence per pound, *highest price.*
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

LIQUID GAS
and LAMPS for burning same may be obtained of
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a Saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

WEST OF ENGLAND
SPERM, WAX, & COMPOSITE CANDLES.—
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S *new*, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most récherché and fashionable as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.
All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.
The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.
Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,
MESSRS. COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane Dublin.

H. LEEDOM AND CO.
beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:—
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES
Of every description;
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM AND CO.,
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturer, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS.
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including damasks, Chintzes Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled upre oric value.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock of the above, in
Steel, Ormolu, Bronzed, and Berlin Black, with Fenders and Fire-irons to suit.
In Bedroom and Breakfast-room Grates
Our selection will be found worthy of attention.
HODGES AND SONS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
No. 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S QUAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire-resisting and Thief-proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder-proof Locks.

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have on hand some beautiful New Designs in the above articles.
In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.
Among the other leading articles of their Stock are:—Table Cutlery, London Bronzed Tea Urns, Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Drawingroom Grates, Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges; also Goddard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agents in Ireland. Fire-irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Prices very moderate.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Lustres.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers and Gas Fitters,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Works for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Mansions, Towns, Mills, &c.

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS,
PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TRAYS,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Superior Ivory-handled Table Knives,
Electro-Plated Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.,
Hardened Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
A large and elegant assortment of the above, quite New Patterns, arrived this week at
The Ironmongery, Brush, and Cutlery Hall,
24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, Proprietor.
The principle of this House is at all times to keep the Best Articles, strictly to adhere to One Price, and to Sell on the most reasonable Terms for Cash.

CLOSED BOOT TOPS.—
READY CLOSED BOOT TOPS, FOR LADIES AND GENTS,
To be had at the Manufactory,
15, UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted Fact, that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER, and CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest, and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a *distingué* effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

Dress.

OCTOBER FASHIONS.—
OUR OCTOBER FASHIONS are now Ready.
They contain the newest styles in
MILLINERY, HEAD-DRESSES,
OPERA CLOAKS,
MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS,
FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH DROQUET CLOTHS,
PLAIN AND FANCY WINCEYS,
FRENCH MERINOES;
CURTAINED STRAW BONNETS IN TUSCANS,
LEGHORNS, &c.,
WHITE AND COLOURED ITALIAN STRAW DO.
BLACK AND STRAW-COLOURED AND OTHER NEW FANCY RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WREATHS,
LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LINENS, SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
MARY-STREET.
P.S.—VEHICLES from Sackville-street to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street, during the temporary stoppage of Henry-street.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, the celebrated COAT MAKERS, having determined to attain the same eminence as Trousers Makers that they are admitted to possess in the manufacture of coats, have at an immense expense, secured the services of M. Stephen Perody, late proprietor of the *Maison Francaise*, College-street, and formerly professor of cutting, lecturer on artistic tailoring to the Paris Institute of Master Tailors, and editor to the fashion newspapers, *Le Leron* and *L'Elegant*. Messrs. Rogers, Baker, & Co. have great pleasure in also announcing that they have organised a staff of skilled workmen, by the amalgamation of Mons. Perody's *ouvriers* with the picked workmen of Dublin, as competent workmen are essential to high art in cutting. In conclusion, Rogers, Baker, & Co., beg to inform the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland that in future it will be absurd to send to London for any article of clothing, as we hereby give a challenge to any house in London to produce any one article of dress as elegantly designed or as well finished as at our establishment,
71, GRAFTON-STREET,
ROGERS, BAKER, & COMPANY.

HUNTING BREECHES.—I respectfully invite Noblemen and Gentlemen to inspect my present Stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches, which will be found more varied and extensive than in any past season. Also some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEORGE MACDONA,
HUNTING BREECHES MAKER,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Ireland that they were the first to introduce the new style of Dressing and Shooting Trousers into this country—the ridiculous pretensions of other parties in Dublin notwithstanding, who have only a common Trousers, with a tuck in them like an old woman's petticoat. The genuine article, as worn at *Paris* and *London*, can be only had at ROGERS, BAKER, & CO'S., and can be worn as a Breeches, with Stockings, or with Leggings of the same material *en suite*, or of buff leather, and also with long Boots. Noblemen and Gentlemen living in the country, by sending us their height and weight, can be furnished with these unique articles of dress on six hours' notice.
ROGERS, BAKER, & CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

ARRIVAL
OF
OUR WINTER GOODS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
84, GRAFTON-ST.

GALWAY AND AMERICAN PACKET STATION.
Among the following additions to the shareholders' list (which is announced to be closed on the 10th prox.) we are gratified to find among them many of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the enterprising town, of Belfast. It proves how deeply they are identified with the enterprise, as developing the trade between the two countries.:—
J. Mulholland, Esq., Belfast; Messrs. W. Ewart and Son, Belfast; A. Close, Esq., barrister; N. D. Crommelin, Esq., Belfast; J. Magill, Esq., Belfast; J. T. Reilly, Esq., D.L. and J.P., county Down; W. Batt, Esq., Belfast; William Sharman Crawford, Crawfordsburne, Belfast, D.L., and J.P.; John Charters, Esq., merchant, Belfast; Messrs. Charley and Malcolm, merchants, Belfast; William Coates, Esq., Belfast, Chairman of the Ulster Railway Company; Edmund O'Beirne Esq., National Bank, Kells; J. Cahill, Esq., Byrne's-hill, Dublin; Lawrence Cahill, Esq., Byrne's-hill, Dublin; Mrs. Emma Isabella Haughton, Barrow Mills, Carlow; Robert F. Morgan, Esq., Moycullen, M.D., Galway; Rev. Martin Phew, Galway; Rev. John Good, Galway; James Stephens, Esq., Iron Works, Galway; John Pierce, Esq., Galway; John J. Kerin, Esq., Oranmore, county Galway; James Thornton, Esq., 6, Bull's Ring, Drogheda; Messrs. Pyne and Son, Sligo; John Pyne, Esq., Loughglyn; Rev. John Usher, Galway; John Dougall, Esq., Galway; Edward D. Burke, Esq., Galway; Mary Alley, Galway; Thomas Stokes, Esq., Galway; Rev. M. J. Cavanagh, Oughterard, county Galway; Francis M'Grath, Galway; Matthew Usher, Galway; Joshua Gore, Esq., Mullaboy, Nobba, county Galway; Hyacinth D'Arcy, Esq., New Forest, Kilkerrin, county Galway; Thomas Collins, Esq., Kilkerrin, county Galway; Charles Blackhall, Esq., Athenry; Robert Power, Esq., Upper Dangan, Galway; Pierce Garrett, Esq., Galway; Charles Kelly, Esq., 34, Fitzwilliam-square; Rev. Francis Kenny, P.P. Moycullen; Thomas Commins, Esq., Galway; John Marritt, Esq., Ballinteva, Dunmore, Tuam; Michael M'Dermott, Shearnstown, Loughrea; Vesey Daly, Esq., 21, Eccles-street; L. Joliff, Esq., Oranmore, county Galway; J. Browne, Esq., Carnecregg, Moylough, county Galway; George M. Heineky, Esq., 20, Harp-lane, Tower-street, London; Robert Heineky, Esq., 20, Harp-lane, Tower-street, London; Thomas Rowlett Hill, Esq., Mayor of Worcester; John Wilmshurst, Esq., Walton-on-the Naze, Essex; James Ward Carrolan, 16, Union-road, Clapham; Mark Furlong, 17, Langrish-place.

THIS YEAR'S HARVEST—KERRY.
An intelligent friend has furnished us (*Tralee Chronicle*) with the following report:—
WHEAT—Considerably short of the breadth sown last year. Generally good in quality and fair average weight.
OATS AND BARLEY—The former very short of the previous year's breadth, and in general inferior in quality and weight. Of barley a larger breadth sown, and fair average quality.
POTATOES—The planting much more extensive than in '57 and '58, but damaged to a considerable extent, except in peaty land broken for the first time this year. In all other soils it is not an over-estimate to say that one-third of the crop is unfit for human food.
GREEN CROPS—Short of the breadth of '58, and unpromising during the beginning of summer, but much improved since rain set in.
MEADOWS—In general very light, but such as remained uncut up to the middle of September (of which there was a considerable quantity) have produced double the yield of earlier cutting, and recent fine weather has enabled farmers to store this portion in good condition.

THE POTATO.—We regret to learn rather unfavourable accounts of the potato this week. Where this root has been housed the progress of the disease is considerable. It is recommended to pit them in preference to putting them in the house.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

SITUATIONS.
MR. EDGEWORTH'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCIES,
40, KILDARE-STREET,
(Opposite Club House,)
For supplying the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Families with well-recommended English and Foreign Governesses, Companions, Professors, Tutors, &c., and Schools with competent and experienced Masters, Classical and Mathematical Teachers, and Assistants generally.
GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS.
Mr. Edgeworth requires Governesses and Tutors, Resident and Visiting.
MARRIED COUPLE
WANTED for a Lodge, County Wicklow.
SERVANTS.
WANTED.—Cooks (Professed), Ladies' Maids, Children's Maids' House and Parlour Maids, Good Plain Cooks and Thorough Servants, Butlers, Footmen, and Pantry Boys, Coachman, Grooms, and Stable Boys, and General Men. The above must be the first class of servants. *None others need apply.*
PENSIONER from the London Police and Wife want a confidential Situation. Testimonials first-class.
COACHMAN (Protestant), can be highly recommended.
PLOUGHMAN AND CARTER, just disengaged; Wife for fowl, &c.; testimonials long and satisfactory.

Wants.

SOMETHING WORTH.—Any party requiring the services of a Young Man accustomed to business, possessed of activity, energy, and integrity; would endeavour to make himself an acquisition to his employer; would have no objection to act as Commission Agent, Collector, &c., where the whole or portion of his time would be required. Address "A.B.C.," Messrs. Rowse and Co., 132, Stephen's-green, West.

A YOUNG MAN OF COLOUR WISHES for a situation as Groom or Page. He can be highly recommended by his present Master, who is in town. Has had considerable experience in the care of Horses, and waits well at table.—Any orders for "George," IRISH TIMES Office, will be immediately attended to.

Wanted.

WANTED, THREE ACTIVE BOYS, from eleven to fifteen years of age, as Messengers. Permanent engagement and progressive salary given.
Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held yesterday in the Boardroom of the Workhouse, James'-street—
J. O'BONSALL, Esq., in the chair.
Other guardians present:—John Robinson, J.P.; Doctor Wall, John Byrne, Andrew Rogers, George G. Place, Cornelius Shannon, Simon Ledwidge, Samuel Warren, Walter Lindsay, J.P.; John Keogh, Edmond Lawless, John Prescott, George Sykes, Jas. Plunket, W. B. Fottrell, Henry Kingsmill, Henry Price, J.P.; Thos. Dockrell, John H. Askins, Nicholas Reid, Patrick Whelan, Daniel P. Ryan, J.P.; Maurice Connor, E. D. Williams, Wm. Calbeck, J.P.; Mr. Otway, P.L.I., attended.
STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on previous Saturday, 1,997; admitted during the week, 108; discharged do., 102; died do., 4; remaining on the 15th inst., 1,999.
A report was read from the Finance Committee, complaining of the supply of meat on Monday last.
Mr. Place said he could not avoid complaining, both of the quality and weight of the meat supplied. Each leg of beef should weigh 16lbs., and he had seen seven legs which only weighed 88lbs. jointly; thereby leaving a deficit of 3½lbs. in each; and this deficit was not in the bone nor tendons, but in the beef itself.
Dr. Wall said that, being a member of the committee, he had opportunities of seeing into these matters, and he could substantiate the statement of Mr. Place.
Mr. Place said he should move that Mr. Dillon, the meat contractor, be given 30 days' notice to void his contract.
Mr. Otway said the matter was one of very considerable importance, and he thought the question should not alone be confined to the withdrawal of the contract, but also to instituting legal proceedings against the contractor.
Mr. Byrne said he was frequently in the store-house, and could not help complaining of the treatment which meat received there. He had seen a tray-full absolutely tumbled about on the floor by the paupers. He thought it was only right the contractor should get fair play.
After some further discussion,
Dr. Wall seconded the resolution of Mr. Place, which was carried.
Mr. Place said there was a matter to which he wished to call the attention of the board, relating to a complaint which had been made against one of the wardmasters. He would move the dismissal of that man under these circumstances:—On the previous day a number of pauper inmates were reported to the Visiting Committee for refusing to put on clean shirts, which the master had served out to them. These men objected to wear the shirts in question because they were made of very coarse linen, also because the men alleged that an unfair distinction was made between the Protestant and Catholic inmates in the distribution of the shirts, the former getting all the white and fine shirts, the brown and coarse ones being reserved for the latter. The wardmaster, it appeared, who was present, denied this charge; the complainants offered to name the persons so favoured, and by direction of the committee they did name one; the wardmaster was then sent to bring him up at once; he did so in about five minutes, and it turned out that the wardmaster, in that short time, caused the pauper in question to strip off the white shirt he previously had on, and substitute a coarse brown one, in order to bring the man before the committee, and so deceive them as to the facts. It was manifest, from these circumstances, that the master had determined to deceive the board.
The Master was sent for, and stated that the cause of the complaint arose from his not having had time on the previous morning to distribute the shirts equitably. He had left both the Protestant and Roman Catholic wards without them, but did not make any distinction between them on account of their creed.
A pauper named White said he was the man who had been sent for by Brown the ward-master, on the day in question; he was taken by him to a room where a brown coarse shirt was substituted for a white one; the shirt was certainly put on as if with some object, and in a hurry. He (White) could not say whether it was Mr. or Mrs. Brown who put the shirt on him. (Laughter.)
Mr. Price asked whether the board did not consider the punishment of dismissal too great for the offence committed?
Mr. Place said he never for one moment imagined such a question would be raised.
The result of several rather noisy arguments was a final agreement that Brown should be permitted to resign of his own accord, which he did, and Mr. Place then withdrew his resolution.
HAYES' BUSINESS.
The Poor Law Commissioners had referred Mr. Hayes' business to the board, who had called on him to resign his situation for two reasons. The one on account of his trying to enforce the payment of a rate to which he had no title, and the other from the fact of his having been dismissed from the office of income-tax collector owing to general inefficiency. A letter was read from Mr. Hayes, stating that he thought he had a right to collect the rate in question, and affirming on oath that he had not been dismissed by the Income Tax Commissioners, but had resigned voluntarily. It was ultimately moved by Mr. Rogers that a copy of Mr. Hayes' communication and declaration be sent to the Poor Law Commissioners, with an intimation that the guardians did not see sufficient reason to call upon that gentleman to resign.
Mr. Byrne seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.
The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

BRILLIAN AND REMARKABLE AURORA BOREALIS.—A correspondent from Checkpoint, Passage, county Waterford, informs us that at about eight o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday last, one of the most beautiful and remarkable displays of this phenomenon which has been seen for many years was observed by those who had the good fortune to be aware of it. At one time an arch of white light spanned the northern heavens. About half-past eight o'clock the heavens became again obscured, and when the clouds cleared off, in about an hour after, the aurora was at an end. What added to the beauty of the phenomenon was, that the moon, not far from full, was high in the heavens, and frequently, with the stars, shone through the crimson glow of the streamers.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

PREPARATIONS FOR CHINA.—Twelve rafts, each consisting of six pontoons, have been constructed at the Royal Arsenal, and will be forwarded by the overland route to China, to be used for river operations by the troops in that country. An immediate augmentation of the corps of royal engineers is anticipated to take place by the formation of ten additional companies.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"

A First-class Weekly Paper, of sixteen pages, the first number which was issued on Saturday, the 17th inst., is now published every Saturday.

The "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared and its promoters feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

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MADAME MANJON'S MILLINERY AND DRESS WAREROOMS, DAWSON-STREET.

Madame Manjon begs to announce to her kind patrons and the public, that she has REMOVED from Grafton-street to DAWSON-STREET, (Next Door to the Hibernian Hotel,) where she hopes to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed on her.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, DAWSON-STREET, (Next the Hibernian Hotel.)

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS or Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH SUPPLIED IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—including Adapting Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots, or causing any painful operation whatever, At Mr. JOHN EGAR'S, 75, DAME-STREET, exactly opposite the Castle Yard. CONSULTATION FREE.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—OCT. 20.

The English Funds have been again very firm to-day, and have fluctuated but a shade since yesterday. Money seems very plenty, and can be had for one per cent. on stock in London; large sums continue to flow into the country, and must be invested in some channel or other. Consols not quoted here for cash, but firm at price of yesterday; for account a slight decline took place of a sixteenth; New Threes declined a shade for cash, but in good demand; at price for account transactions took place at a shade under the cash price at which buyers were found for it; Local Bonds not done to-day; Limerick and Ennis Railway Bonds brought the price of yesterday; Bank of Ireland Stock in request, sellers ask an advance on last price; Hibernian and National Banks steady Royals firm at last price; British and Irish Steam wanted, none on sale; City of Dublin Steam, old shares, advanced £1; the £50 and shares of 1836 are asked for; Ship Building Shares firm; Canal stock has again advanced £1, and in demand; Patriotics wanted; Gas Shares sellers at 8¼; Carysfort Mines sellers---all paid shares wanted; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland declined 5s.; Wicklow Coppers buyers at 52---sellers ask 53; Ballymenas advanced 10s., and in demand; Cork and Bandon and Bassages wanted; Belfast Junctions advanced 5s.; Droghedas steady; Wicklows advanced a sixteenth; Dundalks buyers at 13½, sellers at 14; Cashels steady; South Eastern buyers at 7½; sellers at 7¾; Killarneys steady; Midlands firm; Kilkenny stock advanced 5s., and in demand; Limericks advanced an eighth; Warrenpoints for sale; Bandon and Drogheda Preference wanted; Dundalks, Cashel, and Wicklow Preference shares all very firm, and steady. The Irish Traffic returns for past week show the following changes:—Ballymena, £200; County Down, £200; Belfast Junction, £100; Drogheda and Kingstown, same as last; Wicklow, £200; Dundalk, £200; Cashel, £700; Midland, £500; Ulster, £200; Limerick, £200; all more than similar period last year. Consols close in London to-day an eighth lower than yesterday, as do New Threes also.

BY MAGNETIC.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 20.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛ ¼
Account	96⅜
New Threes,	95⅞ ½
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	96⅛ ¼
Consols for Account,	96¼ ⅜
New Threes,	95⅞ ½
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛ ¼
Account,	96¼ ⅜
New Threes	95⅞ ½
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛
Account,	96¼ ⅛
New Threes	95⅞ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	96⅛ ¼
New Threes	95⅞ ½

NOON SUMMARY.

Exchequer Bills, 28 31; Bank stocks, 223½; and Amberg, Nottingham, 6½; Caledonians, 92½; Eastern Counties, 50¾ ½; Great Northern, 104; Great Westerns, 65¾ ¼; Grand Trunks, 38; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98; London and North Western, 96½ ½ ¼6½; London, and South Western 95; Leeds (Northern) 47; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 35¾; Midland stock, 106¾ 7½ 6¾; North British, 60¾; South Eastern, 78¼ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 90½ 1; Lombardo-Venetian, 12¼; Indian scrip, 103¼. Consols opened 96 ⅛ ¼, and have continued inactive at this price all morning. Indian scrip declined to 103⅛ sellers, and is now 103⅜ to ⅛. Shares steady with very limited business doing. London, firm on the traffic 96½ to 7. Canadians unchanged, and inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—Business in the Stock Exchange has assumed a steady appearance, and there is no decline worthy of notice. The other markets are also steady.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 221 3; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Caledonians, 92½ 3; Chester and Holyhead, 49½; Eastern Counties, 56¾ ⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 103½ 4; Great Northern A, 88 9; Great Western of Canada, 14¼ ¾; Great Western of Canada, new, 6¾ ½; Grand Trunks, 9½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 107 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ 8; London and North Western, 96⅞ ⅞; London and South Western, 95¾ 6½; Leeds Northern, 46½ 7½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½ ¾; Midland, 107¾ ½; North British, 60¼ ¾; South Eastern, 77¾ 8¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 90¼; York and North Midland, 75½; Indian Scrip, 103⅞ ⅞. There has been very little doing in Consols to-day, and the general absence of business, dealers have been rather disposed to realise. They opened at 96⅞ to ⅛, and continued so till the afternoon, when they declined to 95⅞ sellers, closing so. Shares have been very inactive, and close rather easier in prices, but without any particular feature. Canadians steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(From the Daily News City Article.)

The funds were again very firm to-day, at one period a fresh advance of ⅛ per cent was quoted, but the closing prices were same as those of yesterday; there was a steady demand for good investments; Railway Stocks have again improved, and closed firm; only a moderate demand for money; there were no gold operations at the Bank to-day. Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, was observed as a holiday, on the Hamburg Bourse; Satherthwaites' Weekly Circular, states, the market in London for American securities has not participated in the upward movement, which has taken place in the Stock Exchange during the past week.

(Times City Article.)

The English funds have been steady to-day at their recent improvement. The large Australian gold arrival by the Dera Castle contributes to the prevailing firmness, and there is a number of small investments in consequence of the opening of the transfer books of the reduced 3 per cent., also there was some little activity in the Discount market. The quantity of money in Stock Exchange seemed to increase. Loans were offered at 1 per cent. At the Bank to-day there was a fair demand for Discount. In the open market the rate is 2¼ per cent. No operations in Bullion were effected at the bank. Railway market rather dull at the opening rate; late in the day a fresh improvement took place.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCT. 20.—The French Funds opened without any attention, and there is very little doing. 3-25 p.m.—Rentes have slightly declined, and close 69. 65, the market exhibiting a heavy tendency.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCTOBER 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for new account, 10th November	95¼ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95 94⅞
Ditto for account, 10th November	94⅞
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Limerick and Ennis, 5 per cent. of £500, 5 years	100
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Royal Bank, £10 paid	22¾
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, £100 paid	99
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	39½ 40
MINES.	
Mining Company of Ireland, £7 paid	12½
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid for account	41
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	43¾
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5¼ ⅜
Great Southern and Western, Stock, £100 paid	108
Killarney Junction, £12 paid	14½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	52⅞
Ditto account,	52⅞
Waterford and Kilkenny, £100 paid for account	12¾ 13
Waterford and Limerick, £50 paid	23
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, £10 paid	10
Ditto account	10
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	98¾
Ditto account	98⅜

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95	95¼	95¼	—	95 94⅞	95
Ditto Account	—	95¼ ⅛	95¼	95⅛ ¼	95 94⅞	95 94⅞
3 per Cent. Stock	—		95	—		—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞	95 94⅞	—	95 94¾	94⅞ ⅞ ⅞	94⅞ ⅞
Ditto Account	94⅞	—	—	94⅞	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR---OCTOBER 21ST.
Morning Tide, 4. 11. Evening, 4. 51.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (Boston) (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 21.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 24.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., October 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles. Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 25.
Spain and Portugal (S.). India (Bombay) (S)	One p.m., October 26.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &C.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.
MICHAEL ANGELO'S LAST JUDGMENT, ROTUNDO.—From Ten till Five daily, admission 1s.
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—This evening (Friday), Mr. Gustavus Geary's "Vocal Recitals." Doors open at half-past 7. Admission 3s.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—"Single Life," to be followed by "An Alarming Sacrifice," and conclude with "Two Buzzards."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—"The Rag-Picker of Paris," "The Trumpeter's Wedding," "Vandyke Brown;" to conclude with "The Warlock of the Glen."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

THE Zurich Conferences have at length produced a Treaty of Peace, which settles little. Three months' deliberation, discussion, and diplomatising have ended in all respects as they begun. Like the war which caused them, they are unproductive. *Parturiunt montes*—with the same issue as of old. France went to war for an "idea," and Piedmont has to pay for it. 250 millions of francs is no small addition to the incumbrances of a State already overtaxed. 40 millions of florins are to be paid to Austria for the works she has executed in Lombardy. Piedmont has to take upon herself the payment of pensions charged on Lombardy by Austria, and payable, of course, to Austrians. Besides she undertakes to be responsible for what is called the Monte Lombardian debt, being the amount of pensions granted by the first Napoleon, payment of which has ceased since 1815. Considering that Lombardy is at any moment liable to be overrun by Austrian forces from the commanding positions of Mantua, Peschiera, and Verona, and that the frontier must of necessity be fortified and garrisoned, Sardinia has paid dearly enough for a territory so willing to change masters. Nothing is definitively settled with respect to the Duchies. "The rights of the Grand Dukes of "Parma, Modena, and Tuscany are still reserved." Reserved for a Congress, we suppose, in which seven out of the eleven members which are to form it must, from constitution, be favourable to the restitution of the old Government. England is pledged not to enter such an assembly, unless an engagement be given that the wishes of the population shall be consulted, and that they shall have liberty to select what form of Government they think proper. But what if this concession be not made? What if a majority of the Powers ratify the rights of the Grand Dukes without us? We will not go to war for an idea, and it must depend entirely upon the Italians themselves whether others shall reimpose upon them a hateful yoke. They can, if they please, and if they possess that energy which alone makes men worthy to be free, render impossible the restoration of their tyrants. Central Italy ought to provide an army of 150,000 men. The Emperor Napoleon will permit no interference on the part of any foreign Power. They will then have but the forces of the Grand Dukes and the Pope to oppose. If they cannot create an army among themselves, fully able to vanquish these opponents, they are not worthy to be free.

But the strangest clause in the treaty is that which engages the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria to unite their efforts that reforms of administration should be carried out by the Pope. We know what Louis Napoleon required of the Pope. He demanded amnesty, secularisation of the Government, the Code Napoleon, and liberal institutions. The Papal Cabinet answered, logically enough, that liberal institutions would for ever clash with a Government which claims to be infallible, both in spirituals and temporals. The Code Napoleon was in opposition to the Canon Law, and as this was sacred, how could the Pope be expected to annul it? Yet, all these reforms were promised, and partly inaugurated, by Pio Nono. True, he retrograded, and contemned the reputation of being a liberal Prince in comparison with the power of being a Sovereign Pontiff. He foresaw in representative Government the subversion of Roman Catholicism, and if the Patrimony of Saint Peter were to be governed by the laws which regulated the other States of Italy, what would become of that traditional unchangeableness which was the boast of Rome for centuries? Hesitating, doubting, wavering, he became conscience-stricken, and alarmed at his own concessions. But, while he doubted, the shock of the French Revolution was felt at Rome. The opinions of the Fathers could no longer appease the popular clamour. He could not safely ignore the imperious necessity of concession, and Antonelli himself was the Minister under whose presidency the statutes of the Roman "Constitution" were framed.

But if Pio Nono was the last to accede to popular councils, he was the first to abandon them. The Constitution was proclaimed on the 8th of March. When Piedmont was engaged in that glorious campaign which ended in the capture of Peschiera, and the Roman army was hastening to join the confederate troops upon the Po, then, instead of a blessing on their arms, Pius issued an Encyclical Letter on the 29th of April. In that letter he states that, "to obviate disturbance "or bloodshed, he had hitherto abstained from interference, but now that it was sought to thrust him "into an unjust and hurtful war, his duty and inclination forbade him to keep silence." Short as the interval was, there was time for the agency of Austria to set at work. The German Bishops conveyed to the Pope a protest against the Constitution, and an intimation that a schism would be produced in Germany by any measure taken in hostility to Austria. What reforms can be expected from the united efforts of two despotic Emperors urging a retrograde Pope to make popular concessions?

But the very insertion of such a clause in a solemn treaty is proof enough, if proof were wanting, that the Pope's Government has not been so admirable as his panegyrists would have us to believe. Rome cannot be "the best-governed country on the face "of the earth," since two Roman Catholic Emperors are uniting their efforts to change it. No doubt, the greatest exertions will be made, all the wiles of diplomacy will be practised, and all the subterfuge of the Cardinalate will be availed of, to prevent any amelioration. But the threat of France to withdraw her troops leaves no choice. Reform or destruction are the alternatives. And any change in an infallible rule must be for the benefit of the people and their eventual freedom. It is the insertion of the wedge which is to penetrate farther at every concession from without.

The *Times* on the seizure and detention of a Jewish child by the Church of Rome:—

The protest of the English Clergy and laity against the seizure and detention of a Jewish child by the Church of Rome on the pretence of a surreptitious baptism in infancy is one to command the respect of any ordinary Power. A stranger might not very readily understand how several hundred names could either represent the public opinion of this country, or amount to a tribunal qualified to pronounce on a legal or a spiritual question. Of course, too, the Church of Rome will easily dispose of the authority of our bishops and other dignitaries. We, however, know at home, and it is also known by every statesman in Europe at all competent to advise upon European affairs, that these several hundred names represent just the qualities that make England a great nation. They are the names of men who form their opinions deliberately, without fear, passion, self-interest, or prejudice, and who are prepared to take their stand on their opinions so formed. England is pre-eminently a school of right. It is not only a place where a man may enjoy his own without molestation, but also a place where he may learn what is his own, how far he may advance his claims, and where he must stop short of the rightful domain of his neighbour. Here we learn to know and respect the rights of conscience, the rights of private judgment, the rights of society, the rights of the public, and the rights of every man, whether he advances a humble plea for existence, or demands our surrender to a preternatural summons. In fact, we possess among ourselves, and in the very heart of our society, all the various elements which elsewhere set State against State, and, as each prevails, form the distinctive character of Governments and dynasties. So nowhere is better known and practised what to render to the powers that be, and what to him who is over all. The men who have subscribed this protest are no more actuated by hostility to the Papacy than they are by any undue tenderness to those of the Jewish persuasion. But they know what is due between man and man. They know on what principles alone either Papists or Jews can exist without an utter disruption of society. They know, also, that there are spiritual questions, and that spiritual claims address themselves to the spirit or inner nature of man. They know, therefore, that all attempts to assert spiritual rights by fraud or by force, by secret conspiracy, by invasions and surprises upon the rights of nature,---by captures, abductions, concealments, and other acts of brigandage, are as much outrages as the irruption of an armed mob into a quiet household, into a palace, a church, or a Garden of Gethsemane.

Probably, however, the last thing that the subscribers expect is that their protest will have any effect, or that Rome will surrender to the naked voice of reason and humanity the prey she has once branded as her own. No doubt, this is all according to the stiffest precedents of the Roman Church. The child was baptised. It is a Christian. It is a child of the Church. It owes obedience to the Holy See. It cannot be left in the hands of the unbeliever. By this time, too, as is asserted, the child itself has become an intelligent and conscientious Christian, and enters fully and cordially into the train of reasoning which has separated it from its natural friends and protectors. Such logic is irresistible, and we have only to wish that no one of the clergymen and other gentlemen who have entered their protest may ever have to argue the question of Cardinal Antonelli and the cells of San Pietro-in-Vincolo. We have no doubt whatever that the conclusion of the controversy would be signal and disastrous. The subscribers, however, are fully aware of all this. They know that there is no withstanding the logic of Rome. But we beg the partisans and admirers of Rome to observe that this is the very reason why most of them hold themselves bound to do their utmost to strip Rome of every vestige of temporal power. It is because they see that Rome has a logic, a mode of reasoning, a policy, and a rule of her own. It is because Rome is utterly proof against the principles on which human society alone can exist. They know that had Rome the power or the encouragement, she would at once make pretensions certain to array half the civilised world in arms against the other. In this island we are all of one opinion as to the result of the widest and most formidable struggle; but we have no wish to see Europe devastated, her fields ravished, her cities destroyed, and her population brutalised by a Holy War made in the name of mercy and peace for the winning of souls. Hence it is that we resist claims that can only be permitted with such dangerous consequences. The fact that Roman logic tends irresistibly to such a consummation is enough for us. The professors of that logic tell us that we have no weapons that can dint its shield or foil its thrust. They assure us it pursues a course of its own that no art of ours can disturb. We see what it must lead to, so we give it no terms; we resist it altogether.

Yet Rome is full of complaints; no tongue so sweetly pathetic, so tenderly remonstrant. Her cry is always for her children that have been deceived and seduced, and whom she longs to recall from the precipices they play upon by the most touching demonstrations of her motherly feeling. To read her letters and rescripts, her pastorals and missives, one would suppose her only ill-used, insulted, defrauded, and persecuted by all the arts of human treachery or violence. It was difficult to read the Papal lament over the defection and crimes of the Æmilian cities without some sort of passive sympathy for the parent deserted by her children. But if one had permitted a mere instinct to carry one further, and even to wish success to the armies in the field against the rebels, it must soon have occurred to the memory that Rome recognises neither natural feelings, nor political duties, nor laws of God or man, when they conflict with her claims. She can secretly stamp a bond of allegiance on an unconscious babe, and in due time wrest the unwitting convert from the arms of its natural guardians. She can pronounce nature itself in its highest and purest form a crime in the face of her own higher ordinance, and banish father, mother, sister, brother, and all that nature has ordained, if they presume to stand between the priest and—we cannot say the people—the child. Why, then, need we concern ourselves with the spiritual yearnings of an imaginary parent over her rebellious children, when we see the reality before us? Like various other potentates more or less deserving of our sympathy, Pio Nono has lost a considerable portion of his temporal dominions. The Sultan, the King of Holland, and now the Emperor of Austria, have all been sufferers in this way; and their cases can hardly be thought so bad as that of several other Sovereigns who have lost their thrones altogether, and retired to private life—that private life which affords so many examples of more terrible disasters. None of these misfortunes, however, so that they are confined to the loss of thrones, cities, or territories, can rank with the grief of a parent robbed of his child. We have only to suppose the case of a devout Roman Catholic whose child has been kidnapped and carried off to Morocco or Constantinople, there to be brought up in the religion of the Prophet, the lord or the inmate of a harem, and we can estimate the sorrow of the Mortaras. It is not for us to say by the light of our own revelation that there is ruin in one case and salvation in the other. That is not the question. This is a case in which our plain duty is to do as we would be done by, and to respect the feelings which our own hearts teach us to be human and sacred. Rome will doubtless persist; she always does persist; but her persistence in what we all believe to be a crime against the first laws of nature comes very opportunely to check any weak regrets for the general rush of her flock out of her temporal pale.

The *Daily News* on the Decrease of Pauperism in England:—

Amidst many gloomy statements of millions of money wasted in promoting drunkenness, disease, and crime, of hundreds of thousands of lives destroyed by ignorance or neglect of sanitary laws, and of vast masses of property and many lives lost by collisions and wrecks at sea, it is quite a relief to find by the Return of Poor Rates and Pauperism for August, published on Tuesday, that the plague of pauperism continues to decrease. At the end of June last the total number of persons relieved in 646 unions, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, was 803,074, and at the end of August the number had declined to 778,897, or 3 per cent. Comparing August this year with August last year 28,894 persons fewer were relieved in 1859 than in 1858, a difference of 3.58 per cent. Thus the decline in pauperism, which had been, as we mentioned on the 13th ult., continuous to the end of June, has gone on to the end of August. The sixty-six weeks' consecutive decline in pauperism which the metropolis had experienced up to last Midsummer has been extended over six weeks more, though we trace in the less ratio of the decrease in the last week 2.13 per cent. than in the first week of August 3.57 per cent.—some of the sinister effects of the Strike. Such a cheerful beam of light is almost dazzling in the present gloom of social statistics.

Whether we consider the reduction in the number of paupers between August 1858, and August 1859—which is chiefly in persons receiving out-door relief—as the result of the emigration or death of existing paupers whose places have not been supplied, or as the conversion of existing paupers into self-sustained individuals, the fact of the decrease in the total number, while the population is continually increasing, is very gratifying. There are 28,894 fewer persons receiving relief in 1859 than in 1858, while the total population, industry, and wealth of the country are greater. Each one of those persons may be considered as the centre of a little knot of relatives and friends who rejoice in these improved circumstances, and find in them renewed hope for greater and continued exertions. Each one is a testimony to the existence of a greater demand for labour, increased providence, and a diminution of intemperance. Each substitution for a pauper of an independent man or woman is a good example, which will spread from him or her. So much countenance is withdrawn from a prevalent degradation, and so much more irksome will it be for independence to accept relief. It strengthens the sense of shame where it is most needed, and increases the social influence derived from companions to honest exertions. It narrows the circle of pauperism, and increases the difficulty of passing from the enlarging circle of independence.

Where such influence is likely to be most efficacious, as in the metropolis and the densely-peopled counties of York and Lancaster, the diminution of pauperism is greatest. Taking the last week in August of 1858 and 1859 as terms of comparison which, in consequence of the harvest, is a period favourable to the agricultural population, the diminution of pauperism in the eastern district, where agriculture employs 26.5 per cent. of the people, as 2.3 per cent.; while in the metropolis, from which agriculture is almost banished, it was 2.13 per cent.; in the north-western district, where agriculture employs only 8.3 per cent. of the people, the diminution was 10.38 per cent.; and in Yorkshire, where agriculture employs only 14.3 per cent. of the people, the diminution was 7.79 per cent. In the densely-peopled districts where opinion and sentiment are rapidly communicated and become common to all, this diminution of pauperism must strengthen all the virtues favourable to independence, and be a source of wide-spread improvement.

We derive from such facts an additional argument in favour of all those measures which, like the abolition of restrictions on trade, merely permit the development of industry, as contradistinguished from those which are intended to constrain the people to adopt some course of improvement. The former enlist the will of the population in their favour; the latter too often excite hostility against them. The former require no new or additional rates; the latter can only be carried into effect by rates, which, as Mr. Cowper feelingly deplored at the meeting of the Social Association, are often granted niggardly or wholly withheld. Hardly one of the 28,894 additional independent persons who are now but will try to keep above pauperism, and will be a means of keeping others above it. But measures to force people into a particular course by means of taxes are connected with no such spontaneous spring of improvement. They begin, and very often end, for good with the authorities which enact them. Hence Lord Brougham could remark justly that the authors of such measures were frequently discontented with the slow progress of their desired improvements. "Man's will," says a German proverb, "is his paradise." Every human being desires to enjoy it; and therefore only those measures can ever be eminently successful to which the multitude will joyfully and instinctively give effect.

We are taught, too, by a contemporary that there can be no end to measures for improving people by constraint after they are commenced. Some years ago the Legislature was induced by very strong reasons to provide for the inspection of passenger vessels, and secure for emigrants and others all the comfort and good treatment on board ship they had a right to expect. The law was generally approved of. Subsequently the Legislature, prompted also by strong reasons, made provisions for securing as far as it could the competency of all the officers entrusted not only with the command of passenger ships, but of all other merchant ships. This regulation, too, was much applauded. What may have been the exact amount of success obtained we are not in a condition to say—for we are not precisely acquainted with the number of accidents which happened before the Legislature took the matter in hand and since; nor with the various causes, wholly extraneous to its exertions, which may have tended to increase or lessen disasters at sea; but they are now so frequent and alarming, and so many result from negligence or carelessness, that the *Times*, urging similar reasons to those which operated formerly on the Legislature, suggested on Monday that "every vessel before it left an English port should be certified as fit to put to sea." This would be a very large extension of the supervision now exercised by the Board of Trade over the mercantile marine. It implies inspectors at every port and surveys for every voyage. It implies great additional and vexatious interference with our shipping, already exposed to competition both with railways and foreign shipping, and would be a great impediment to its prosperity.

Similar reasoning, however, and similar facts to those which justified the first enactments referred to, also justify the proposition of our contemporary. They justify, too, a great deal more interference with all the business of life, for there is no part of it which may not be so carelessly or negligently conducted, and which is not so conducted, as frequently to end in a waste of property and life. No one, therefore, can foretell to what extent of interference measures intended to constrain men to adopt improvements may go. Bearing in mind, therefore, modern experience, which teaches us that such interference is generally injurious, rather than ancient prejudice which instructs us to expect from it everything useful and good, we conclude that legislation intended to improve society requires, before it be adopted, a great deal more earnest attention than it usually receives.

The *Times* on the Loss of the Alma:---

Madame De Sevigne, in describing the death of the great Turenne, recounts with wonder the various circumstances which brought the hero into the line of fire of the particular gun which caused his death at the fatal moment. She says it seems to have been predestined from all time that there Turenne was to die, and there accordingly he was brought. A great battle was impending the next day. The General and his staff were reconnoitring the ground. A scanty and sluggish fire was proceeding along the lines. Turenne had been warned that there was danger in the direction in which he was about to proceed; contrary to his wont, he turned aside with the remark, "Be it as you will, I cannot afford to die until to-morrow." At this moment an officer of Engineers came up, and begged him to inspect a battery which he had prepared for the service of the following day. Turenne rode back with him to what was supposed to be a place of safety, and as the officer, with his hat in his hand, was pointing to the guns, a round shot struck off his own arm, and, passing on, killed the Marshal on the spot. It was as though every precaution had been taken to bring the great soldier to the place where he was to meet his fate. In reading the account of the wreck of the Alma we see the same amount of ingenuity displayed to conduct the steamer plump on to the reef where her destruction was certain. The Red Sea was calm. There was neither wind nor storm to disturb the calculations of the officer who had charge of the vessel. He seems to have exhausted all the resources of the navigator's art to place the Alma on the Mooshedjerah reef. At midnight he was steering N. by W. ½ W.; at 12-45 the course was changed from N. W. to W., which course was continued till 2 a.m., when it was shifted to N. ¼ W. Yet another turn of the helm was wanted to make destruction certain, and this was given at 2-45 a.m. The course was changed to N. ¼ W. This was what was wanted, and in a few minutes the Alma found a comfortable berth on the reef. We have given the bearings from the statement of the third officer, who was the officer of the watch, although there is a conflict between his account and the account given by the quartermaster. This discrepancy, however, as far as the result went, and as far as the public are concerned, is quite immaterial. The course pursued was the proper course to lay the Alma on the reef. The blame, according to the conjoint report of Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, and Captain Walker, the nautical assessor, rests with Mr. Davies, the chief officer, who was in charge of the ship, in consequence of the illness of Captain Henry, who was unable to attend to his duty owing to an attack of erysipelas. There seems to be some misunderstanding between the captain and the chief officer as to whether or not the former had relinquished all charge of the ship during the night. Mr. Traill and Captain Walker, however, lay no great stress on this contention, for, "In the view of the cause of loss as hereafter disclosed it is not very material to determine this point; as, whether acting in the place of the master, or merely as the officer having charge of the ship during the master's absence in the ordinary way, the blame of the loss will fall on the chief officer." The cause of the loss, then, as stated by the judges who have investigated the matter, seems to have been briefly as follows:—

Mr. Traill and Captain Walker have decided that from midnight until 3 a.m. Mr. Davies neither consulted the chart nor conferred with the master. They have also found that he was ignorant of the position of the reef, and that he never thought of slackening speed even when he expressed doubts as to the correctness of his course. He also admitted that at two different periods he became aware he was steering too westerly a course, and that he knew the ship to be in the midst of currents of uncertain strength and duration. The cause, then, of the loss of the Alma is plainly before us, and is of a very intelligible kind. The carelessness and recklessness of the officer in charge brought about her destruction; nor is there any lesson for our future guidance to be entracted from a narrative of the catastrophe, except that the greatest care must be exercised in the selection of the chief officers as well as of the masters. We observe, indeed, that a remark is made in the report as to the propriety of employing more European sailors and fewer Lascars; but obviously the superabundance of Lascars in the crew of the Alma did not affect the question of her loss in the smallest degree. The Lascars had nothing to do with the selection of an erroneous course. It was not they who caused the speed to be maintained at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour when a doubt existed as to whether or not they were running to their destruction. It is very true that, when the ship did strike, the Lascars foully misconducted themselves. They never gave a thought to the ship or her passengers, but swam off to the neighbouring reef, and left them, as they fairly supposed, to certain death. Even after this, when the passengers had been conveyed to the reef, and before order was organised, they still violated every duty. They broke open the trunks, and endeavoured to secure what plunder they might, and were only deterred from outrage still more abominable by sheer armed force. In point of fact, they were guilty of every offence except the remotest participation in the loss of the ship. As it is said that the cost of employing Europeans is not greater than that of employing Lascars, and as the reason for the preference of the Lascar element is that these men are fitter at all times for labour, and less subject to disease, than Europeans under the burning sun of the Arabian Sea, a middle course would appear to be the more advisable. Let the Lascars still be employed for the working of the ship, but let the crew at least contain Europeans enough to overawe these semi-barbarians upon any emergency such as that which occurred when the Alma was cast away. It is perfectly clear that, had they obtained access to the arms and ammunition upon Whit Sunday last, we should have been obliged to give particulars of a yet more deplorable event.

The extreme suddenness of the accident seems to have inspired all on board with the utmost consternation. The Alma was steaming along peacefully just before 3 o'clock in the morning, most of the passengers being in their berths and asleep. All at once there came a crash—yet another, and a third. Floods of water came rushing in at the portholes. The Alma tilted over on her port side, and gradually the lights were extinguished as the water rose in her cabins. We read in an account given by one of the sufferers that the greatest alarm was excited in the minds of the passengers below lest the orders which they heard delivered above should be attended with success, and the vessel be either driven over or backed off the reef. In that case, if there was a hole in the ship's bottom, which seemed certain, she must instantly have gone down in deep water with all on board. This was not, however, destined to be so. More than three hundred and fifty persons were landed in safety on the reef, every care having been taken to provide in the first instance for the security of the women and children of the aged and infirm. For three days, however, they appear to have undergone great hardships, until taken off by the Cyclops and her crew. There were several cases of fever, more of sunstroke, and great suffering from want of water. There was also the apprehension that they might be attacked by the Arabs, for the wreck had occurred between Mocha and Hodeida, near the Harnish Islands, and about 25 miles from the Arabian coast. All this, however, turned out to be mere matter of apprehension, and on the fourth day the Cyclops relieved them from their anxiety. All the arrangements for the safety and comfort of the passengers when on the reef were as excellent as the negligence which caused the accident was gross and unpardonable. The navigation of the Red Sea, despite of the dangers resulting from its many coral reefs and narrow channels, has been hitherto conducted with wonderful freedom from accident. The more shame that the Alma should have been thrown away in so miserable a manner.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

This favourite little theatre continues to be nightly very fully attended, often even crowded to excess, in consequence of the great attractions presented to the public by their enterprising caterer, Mr. Henry Webb, to whom, and whom alone, is due the credit of establishing "the Queen's" in its present high rank among the provincial minor theatres. He is certainly entitled to the gratitude of the owner of the property, as well as the thanks of its patrons, for raising it from the very low standard to which it had fallen immediately previous to the commencement of his management. The engagement of Mr. King has proved a most successful one.

RELICS OF OFFICERS WHO FELL IN AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,---Mr. E. C. Bayley, an officer of the Civil Service, has sent from Futteyghur, in the North-West Provinces of India, to the editor of *Notes and Queries* three seals, which he believes to have belonged to officers who perished in Afghanistan in 1841-2, with the view to their being identified and restored to the families of the deceased, by whom, no doubt, they would be dearly prized.

Now, it is no disparagement to *Notes and Queries* to suppose that Mr. Bayley's praiseworthy object would stand a better chance of being accomplished if a description of the seals should appear in *The Times*; and I have therefore copied the particulars of them, hoping you will insert them in your columns, and that so they may meet the eyes of those who may claim and prize the seals in question. They are as follows:—

"No. 1. On a wreath, a lion passant, over the initials 'F. H. H.'

"No. 2. On a wreath, a stag's head erased, pierced in the neck with a javelin stringed, over the initials 'G. C.,' on an oval.

"No. 3. On a wreath, a tiger's head affronté, charged; on the neck a chain (or rosary), with a cross over the initial 'J.'"

It would appear from the editor's notice that impressions of the seals may be seen at No. 186, Fleet-street, the office where *Notes and Queries* is published.

Your obedient servant,
A SYMPATHISER.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The municipal revision was opened yesterday, at the Assembly House, William-street, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the City Assessors, Messrs. Coffey and Hyndman.

Mr. Atkinson appeared to sustain the Conservative interest, and Mr. Martin, T.C., for Trinity Ward *contra*.

The revision of the unobjected-to names in the South Dock Ward was proceeded with. No question of importance arose during the day.

REVISION COURT.

Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Hara sat together yesterday in the Nisi Prius Court. The entire day was occupied in a comparison of the rated occupiers' list of the north with the south side the city, and in striking out double entries.

PENDING EVENT FOR £50 A-SIDE, P.P.—It is rumoured that articles are duly signed between two of the first riders with the Kilcreene Harriers for the above sum, to ride their own hunters, two miles over the country, on Friday next, in the vicinity of this city. As both gentlemen seem most sanguine as to the result, we will only remark that we hope the best man and horse will prove victorious, and promise in our next publication to circulate a most impartial report, including the "names," "weights," and "colours of the riders."—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 20.

The Royal dinner party yesterday included the Princess Alice, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Captain Grey, 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards.

The band of the Grenadier Guards played during dinner:—

Overture—"Le lac des Fees"	Auber.
Walzer—"Gosmann Tanze"	Morelly.
Selection—"Dinorah" (arranged by D. Godfrey)	Meyerbeer.
Tanze Espanole	Marini.
Rifleman Polka	D. Godfrey.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawing-room the following pieces:—

Overture—"Die Felsenmuhle"	Reissiger.
Selection—"Dinorah"	Meyerbeer.
Marsch—"Der Junge Recrut"	Kuhner.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove in the Home Park this morning.

Princesses Helena and Louisa rode on horseback.

Prince Leopold took a carriage drive.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

Viscount Palmerston left town on Tuesday evening for his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left London on Tuesday evening, for Holyhead.

The Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., Lady Monsell, family and suite, arrived on Monday night at Tervoe House, from Dublin, *en route* from Paris.

The Rev. the Marquis of Waterford and the Marchioness are on a visit at the Palace, Armagh.

The daughter of President Geffrard, of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, was shot dead by an assassin, while sitting in her father's chair.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Elrington has left Saling, Braintree, Essex, and is at present at Roydon Rectory, Diss, Norfolk.

Thomas Spencer Lyndsay, Esq., has arrived at Castlebar House, from Hollymount House, on a visit to the Earl of Lucan.

The Rev. George R. Gildea, Rector of Kilmaine, has arrived at Castlebar House.

Doctor Moore, M.R.I.A., has been elected Physician Extraordinary to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

Mr. Frederick Alexander Darley, son of Dr. Darley, Larkhill, Coolock, has passed the examination at Addiscombe for a cadetship in the Bengal Infantry, to which he had been nominated by the Council for India.

Lord Cranworth has left Mount Trenchard, where the noble and learned lord had been on a visit to Lord and Lady Monteagle, on his return to his seat in Kent.

The Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, C.B. (her Majesty's Envoy in Tuscany), accompanied by his family, has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street.

Marriages in High Life.—We understand that a matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between Lord Charles Bruce, youngest son of the late Marquis of Ailesbury, and Miss Augusta Seymour, youngest daughter of Lady Augusta Seymour. We also understand a marriage will shortly take place between the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, second son of Lord and Lady Faversham, and Miss Eleanor Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mills, of Camelford House.

It is generally expected that on Thursday, the 10th November, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant may arrive in Cork and attend the dinner there, and on Friday his Excellency will be occupied all day between laying the bridge stone and opening the Cork and Youghal Railway, and the Sailors' Home Ball the same evening, and on Saturday return to Dublin.

The Church.

The Rev. Charles R. Elrington, son of the Rev. Dr. Elrington, Precentor of the diocese of Ferns, has been appointed to the rectory of Roydon, in Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, on the nomination of the Right Hon. J. H. Frere, patron thereof.

The Rev. William W. Corvan has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Templeudigan, diocese of Ferns, on the nomination of the Rev. John Corvan, Vicar of St Mary's, New Ross, patron thereof.—*Wexford Constitution.*

The Army.

A detachment of non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, 3d brigade, on Wednesday arrived at Woolwich from Devonport, under orders to proceed to Shoeburyness, to enter upon a course of instruction and practice with the Armstrong gun. The whole of the gunners bombardiers, and others, composing the brigade of Artillery stationed at Woolwich, whose term of service has not exceeded 14 years, have passed medical examination in pursuance of orders to that effect from the office of the Commander-in-Chief, with a view of selecting additional drafts of the most robust and healthy men for foreign service.

The dockyard sentry duties, carried out for some time past at Woolwich by the police, are ordered to be undertaken on Monday next, as formerly, by detachments of the military.

Second Lieutenant Westby, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on Wednesday left Woolwich to join the flagship Impregnable at Devonport, for service on board her Majesty's screw steam frigate Euryalus, 51, to relieve Captain Vaughton, recently promoted by seniority.

Col. F. Maron Eardley Wilmot, R.A., superintendent of royal gun factories in Woolwich Arsenal, has resumed the duties of his post, on the expiration of a month's leave of absence, employed in a survey and examination of the mines and foundries of the north of England.

General Parlby, commanding the cavalry brigade of the Dublin Division, concluded a minute inspection of the Scots Greys on Thursday last at Newbridge. Five troops were assembled on a foot parade, in all about 280 strong (the remaining troops being in out quarters.) After the usual inspection of the ranks the regiment marched past in slow and quick time, and was formed in close column of squadrons, when the General remarked that it became his pleasing duty to compliment them on their very high state of discipline and efficiency. During the course of his long professional career he had invariably heard the regiment highly spoken of. Indeed, he might say that the name of the Scots Greys had become quite a "household word" throughout the kingdom. It also gave him great pleasure to repeat what Lord Cardigan (the Inspector-General of Cavalry) had told him after inspecting them in the field the week previous—that he never witnessed any regiment go through the field movements with such regularity, precision, and spirit as they had done, and that his inspection of them throughout had given him infinite satisfaction.

An order has been received in Kilkenny to prepare the barracks there for six companies, comprising about 600 men, and head-quarters of the 26th Cameronian Regiment, while three companies, amounting to 180 men, are to be quartered at Carlow, and one company of 80 men at Castlecomer barracks. The Himalaya is daily expected to arrive at Kingstown, and the moment it lands the corps will be forwarded by railway.

On Monday the 2nd Battalion of the 18th Royal Irish, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, arrived in Kilkenny on the way from the Curragh Camp to Waterford, in order to sail thence to Portsmouth by the Adelaide, which brought over the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles to Waterford.

Major-General Frederick Towers died a few days since at his seat in Inverness-shire. The deceased General entered the army as a Cornet in the 7th Hussars, in Nov. 1813, and served in that distinguished corps during the Waterloo campaign. The gallant officer was placed on half-pay in August, 1826. His commission bore date as follows:—Cornet, 18th of November, 1813; Lieut., 18th of April, 1815; Capt., 8th of July, 1820; Major, 29th of August, 1826; Lieut.-Col., 22nd of November, 1841; Col., 20th of June, 1854; and Major-Gen., 26th of October, 1858.

The Navy.

The screw steamship Royal Albert, 121, Captain B. Eiot, having received a new bowsprit, was warped on Monday from the Devonport dockyard to her moorings at Hamoaze.

The screw steam frigate Amphion, 36, Captain Cochrane, left Plymouth Sound on Monday to join the fleet taking men left behind by the ships.

The screw steam-sloop Encounter, 14, was hauled out of Keyham basin on Tuesday. She will receive the armaments of the gunboats Weazel and Cockchafer, and probably escort them to China.

The pennant of Commander S. Skipwith, commissioned to command her Majesty's paddle-wheel steam-sloop Prometheus, was on Wednesday hoisted on board at Woolwich. The Prometheus has undergone extensive repairs, large portions of the hull having been removed, and her timbers, overrun with the auger worm, have been replaced by new, for which purpose the whole of her outer timbers were removed, having been found utterly useless. The vessel is consequently almost equal to new.

Nineteen newly raised men from Sunderland arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday for the guardship Impregnable.

His Netherlands Majesty's corvette Raynier left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Commander J. E. Parish, to the Ardent, commissioned; Lieut. C. R. F. Boxon, to the Arrogant, from the Meander; Robert Creighton, assist.-surg. additional, to the Fisgard; J. H. Tragilgas, first class assist.-engineer, to the Weser; W. Castle, second class assistant-engineer, to the Weser; C. J. Martin, second class assistant-engineer, to the Clio; J. Orchard, second class assistant-engineer, to the Prometheus; A. Templeton, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Blenheim, for service in the Biter; T. Wilson, third class assistant-engineer, to the Queen Charlotte, for service in the Lizard; T. P. Potts, third class assistant-engineer, to the Princess Royal; G. Whitting, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Weser; P. Murray, acting third class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, to take temporary charge of the Rainbow.

Magistracy.

Mr. B. Warburton, R.M., has, we understand, been permitted to retire on full pay, and his son has been appointed a Resident Magistrate in his stead.

THE KILKENNY HUNT CLUB.—The season will open on Friday next, under most favourable auspices. All Lord St. Lawrence's arrangements are most complete, foxes are said to have never been more plenty, and everything promises first-rate sport. The meet at the Three Bridges, near Castlecomer, on Monday next, is expected to be most numerously attended.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts took place last evening, in the theatre of the Institution. The prizes were conferred by his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, who arrived shortly before nine o'clock, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary, and Captain Butler, Grenadier Guards, aide-de-camp. He was accompanied to the throne prepared for him by the President, Sir Robert Kane. There was an exceedingly numerous attendance, amongst whom were the following:—The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Chief Baron; Sir George Hodson, Bart.; Alderman Roe; Dr. Corrigan, Dr. Banon, J. S. Grey, LL.D., F.R.S.; James MacKey, Esq.; Dr. Kirkpatrick, Jacob Owen, Esq.; Dr. F. J. Sidney, Dr. F. G. Shaw, Dr. A. Carte, J. B. Jukes, Esq.; Dr. W. Barker, the Hon. Judge Kelly, Dr. W. H. Harvey, Dr. J. R. Kinahan, George Penny, Esq.; R. Galloway, Esq.; A. Gages, Esq.; W. Plunkett, Esq.; Henry C. White, Esq.; Dr. J. Parker, Dr. Mapother, J. Whelan, T.C; Dr. Fleming, President of the College of Physicians; J. Lentaigne, Esq.; Dr. Adams, Dr. Gray, G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., Secretary of the Queen's Colleges; Dr. Cameron, Dr. A. Duncan, Dr. Bagot, Dr. Williams, &c.

Sir Robert Kane proceeded to refer, in an able address, to the purposes for which the institution had been founded, and to the progress which it had made since they had last assembled to confer prizes on the successful students. He observed that the system of instruction adopted in the institution consisted of two great parts—namely, the exhibition department, which was carried out by means of the Museum galleries, and the professorial department, carried out through the medium of lectures. The department of Government to which the direction of the institution was placed had for its object the diffusion of elementary education in art and science, not merely as a means of improving the various manufactures upon which so much of the national prosperity of the empire was based, but also to promote and extend the general education of the people—for supplying that element of accuracy in thought and feeling, and furnishing that artistic element of education, which tended so much to promote social happiness and feeling amongst the artisan classes. Sir Robert Kane entered into some interesting statistics to show the great progress which the institution was making. He observed that several ladies had borne away some of the most distinguished prizes, which fact indicated a movement in female education which promised to be attended with the most important results. At the close of his address he was loudly applauded.

His Excellency then conferred prizes and certificates on the following successful candidates:—William Corker, Miss Harriet Harman, Miss Hester A. Harman, Miss Coneys, John Dowling, Alexander F. Gordon, J. P. Brophy, Miss Seymour, William F. Smith, James Dunne, L. Boileau, John O'Donovan, John F. Murray, M. O'Reilly, J. T. Kennedy, Mrs. Murray, Miss Palmer, J. F. O'Reardon, Charles H. Brien, Thomas Long, John J. Spear, Robert Simpson, Frank Boardman, Edward Alment, William Robertson, and William J. Wonfor.

Sir Robert Kane, on behalf of the professors of the institution, returned thanks to his Excellency for his kindness in presiding.

His Excellency then said—I rise to return my thanks in the first instance for the invitation which has been offered to me on this occasion, and in the next place for the great kindness with which I have been received. (Applause.) This is not the first, nor even the second time that I have had the honour and the pleasure of assisting at the delivery of the prizes and certificates which were awarded in the Museum of Irish Industry. I believe the first occasion of my being present here was when the prizes were first awarded. On the last occasion the duties which I am now so well satisfied to resume were discharged by my immediate predecessor, the Earl of Eglinton, with his accustomed grace and courtesy. (Applause.) It is with the highest satisfaction that I learned from the clear and able statement which we have just heard from the director that in the interval since I was last among you, he can give so favourable a report of the progress of the institution, with respect to the increase of the members of those who attended the several classes, of the exactness of the answers at the difficult examinations through which you have passed, and at the general and full development of the purposes for which this institution has been established. It is, I confess, very satisfactory and very refreshing to me, on every occasion like the present, that we are not breathing any possible atmosphere of controversy. (Cheers.) I know that I need not fear that the words which fall from my lips to-night will be watched with suspicion, or interpreted with any anxious misgiving. The problems of nature, the materials of industry, the deductions of science from special and exclusive subjects of attention and study, within these walls, have nothing in common with the passions or parties of the passing hour. We are here treading the serene temple of knowledge, which is pursued for its own bright sake, and with a homage which is perfectly disinterested. (Cheers.) The rivalries of creeds and parties find no admission here; and, as for worldly honour and emolument, the most lucrative reward that we can offer to you is the humble but honourable prizes and certificates which it has been just my privilege to deliver. It will further, I feel assured, be looked on as a most satisfactory incident in these proceedings, that there has been no distinction of classes or creed or opinion, and likewise that there has been no monopoly of sex. (Cheers.) The laurels to be gathered here are twined around fair as well as manly brows. (Cheers.) I feel assured, also, that all who shall engage in the several branches of study in this institution to which they may please to devote themselves will only be induced by success at this exhibition to increase that modesty which is the natural accompaniment of all true knowledge. I will also venture to hope that the contemplation of the marvellous fertility of nature, and the adaptation of its products to the wants and uses of mankind will strengthen your piety, and prompt you to look up from the gift to the all-powerful and all-wise Giver. (Cheers.) But, among all the wonders which have added to the civilisation and knowledge of the times we live in, I feel that perhaps the most general drawback to this civilisation is to be found in the habit which prevails among a large portion of our population of indulging immoderately in intoxicating drink. (Cheers.) Do not suppose, however, that I intend this observation as a reproval to, or that it at all applies to, any of those who frequent the halls of such an institution as this, and least of all can it be supposed to apply to our fair competitors. Still, I do think that in whatever degree the tastes and aspirations of people can be directed to intellectual, refining, and elevating pursuits and studies, just in the same degree will a countervailing check be provided against the degrading and brutalising habit to which I refer. (Cheers.) Such are the liberal, the elevating, the ameliorating tendencies of such an institution as this. One expression struck rather disagreeably on my ears, and it was the only thing did so in the statement of the director, when he told you some of the medals could not be delivered last year, in consequence of their not having been forwarded in sufficient time from London. Why should it be necessary to send to London—loud cheers)—for the medals which are to grace and adorn the possessors of Irish genius? (Renewed applause). Surely we ought not here allow this to be said. And here let me quote the words of the Roman poet, *Excudent alii sperantia mollius æra.* Why should not Ireland cast her own medals, as well as nurture her own successful prizemen? I am sure the students at large feel the debt of gratitude which they owe, and which the country at large owes, to the enlightened director of this institution, and to its staff of able and eminent professors; but I feel sure that they, on the other hand, will find the best reward in watching the progress, the acquirements, and the career of such a band of disciples as that by which we are this night surrounded. (Applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

BRUTAL MURDER AT WEDNESBURY, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

A most brutal murder was perpetrated at the market town of Wednesbury (about four miles from Dudley), on Tuesday evening last. It appears that on the night in question a beerhouse keeper, named Benjamin Owen, aged about 40, residing in the Bilston-road, Wednesbury, reached home about seven or eight o'clock, and found his wife, with several other females (including her sister) drinking in the bar. It seems that he had an objection to his wife keeping company with some of the women assembled, and seeing that she was a little the worse for liquor he ordered her to bed; she refused to go, and he then became very excited and violent, and said, "I will teach you to talk to those who have robbed me." He then struck her and knocked her down, and attempted to kick her whilst down, but was prevented by the persons in the bar. The woman then ran out of the house, and secreted herself in the pantry of a house tenanted by a man named Cresswell. She entreated Cresswell's wife to hide her, and to keep the door locked. Thither her husband followed, and upon the door being opened he looked upstairs and all around until he found her secreted in the pantry. He then pulled her out, struck her and knocked her down. She said, "Oh, Ben, don't," and he then kicked her under the ear. She at once fell upon the floor of Cresswell's house and expired. Owen then said, "I have done it, and I shall run away." Upon being told that she was dead he returned and kissed her, but made no remark. As soon as Inspector Blayney heard of the occurrence he proceeded to Owen's house and arrested him, and he showed not the slightest concern upon being taken into custody. Great excitement prevails in the neigbourhood. The house in which the victim and the murderer lived has been surrounded ever since the occurrence.

VISIT TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Mr. Redmond, M.P have kindly placed the Troubadour steamer at the service of the constituency of the borough, to visit the Great Eastern, the former left this port yesterday evening for Holyhead, laden with a gay and happy freight of our fellow townsmen.—*Wexford Independent.*

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Friday, One o'Clock, a.m.

THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

BRESLAU, OCT. 20.—It is stated by well-informed persons that the Emperor of Austria will arrive here at the same time as the Emperor of Russia, who will be here on the 23rd inst. The Emperor Alexander arrived at Warsaw on the 19th, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, THURSDAY.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to 15th. Two of the chief conspirators have died at Kueley. Sir Edward Rawlinson, English Minister to the Persian Court, has been received by the Sultan, and afterwards took his departure for Teheran.

Prince Alfred is about to visit Metlin, the Dardanelles, Salonica, and the Archipelago.

A vessel with a number of Circassian emigrants on board, has been wrecked, and 203 persons lost their lives.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, THURSDAY.—In the sitting of the Federal Diet to-day, the Grand Duchies of Hesse and Mecklenburg, and the Duchy of Nassau, made a proposal for a revision of the Federal Military system. The question of the Constitution for the Electorate was not discussed.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, WEDNESDAY.—Messrs. Stieglitz and Co., bankers, will retire from business on 1st January, 1860, and are now engaged in liquidating their affairs.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the great object of Austria is to get England into a Congress to be outvoted, or throw upon her the responsibility of breaking the Congress up, and that is Count Walewski's policy too. Whether the Emperor Napoleon has the same designs time will show.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The North American, Captain Acton, with the Canadian mails, arrived in the Mersey this evening from Quebec, which port she left on the 8th inst. brings 10 passengers, and telegraphic advices, *via* Farther Point, from New York and other chief towns of North America, up to the evening of same day, virtually one day later than those of the Vanderbilt, and City of Baltimore. The North American passed the s.s. Indian on 9th inst., bound up the St. Lawrence. Canadian news quite unimportant at New York on 8th inst.; stocks dull and lower. In money and stock exchange no material alteration; cotton heavy and slightly easier; middling uplands, 11¼c; sales to-day, 1,000 bales; breadstuffs continued firm and unchanged; Indian corn scarce; provisions generally unchanged, but prices firm. spirits of turpentine lower; freights dull.

NEW ORLEANS, 7TH.—Cotton sales to-day, 5,000 bales, nearly all before the recept of Canada's news; middling, 10¾ to 11⅛; sales of week, 38,000 bales; receipts, 60,000 bales, against 45,000 bales last year; exports for week, 26,000; total export to date, 80,000 bales; stock in port, 150,000 bales.

MAIL NEWS.

The Valetta, with the mails from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles at 2 p.m. yesterday. Mails left for London at 4 p.m.

The Behar, with the heavy portion of the above mails, was to have left Malta for Southampton on the 18th instant, at 8 a.m.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was again held yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. and the Hon. Mr. S. Norton have been brought together at Paris, by the death of their eldest son. It is said past misunderstandings have passed into oblivion.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, OCT. 20.—Market slightly attended; the tone throughout languid. Only the choicest samples of English wheat commanded last week's prices secondary being in limited request at 1s. decline; foreign also 1d. to 2d. per 70lbs. lower. Flour very scarcely dealt in, and might have been purchased at rather less money. Oats and oatmeal held at previous currency. English beans unchanged, but Egyptian must be noted 6d. to 1s. dearer. Indian corn firm.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, OCT. 20.—A fair supply of wheat, for which lower prices were offered, but market closed firm at last week's prices. Malting barley, 6d. per quarter dearer. Oats unaltered. Rather more doing in peas and beans.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 20.—Sugar market less active but firm; 70 hhds. Demerara sold at 38s. 9d., and 700 bags old Brazil at 21s, to 21s. 6d, Rice in good demand; Bengal descriptions scarce—2,000 bags sold at 9s. 6d. Seeds in better demand, and full prices paid; Guzerat fetched 50s., and small parcels inferior 45s.

IPSWICH RACES.

Welter Cup—Commodore, 1st; Pactolus, 2nd; Teaze, 3rd.
Members—Clio, 1st; Georgiana, 2nd.
Nursery—Daple, 1st; Codicil, 2nd. 6 ran.
Suffolk Cup Stakes—Illusion, 1st; Commodore, 2nd.
Queen's Guineas—Newcastle, 1st; Catherine, 2nd; Borderer, 3rd. 3 ran.

TATTERSALL'S.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—8 to 1 against Honey; 8 to 1 against Artless (offered); 10 to 1 against North Lincoln (taken); 100 to 1 against Mazzini (taken); 100 to 7 against Lady Alice; 100 to 6 against Ambush (taken and offered); 100 to 6 against Petra (taken); 20 to 1 against Mutineer (taken); 25 to 1 against Broadlands; 50 to 1 against Geology (taken.)

MANCHESTER BETTING—OCT. 20.

Very large attendance at the rooms to-day, and some heavy commissions were executed on Honey, Artless, and Mazzini. Lady Alice, Petra, Mutineer, and Ambush, were very firm at prices quoted. Geology receded to 100 to 3 offered. Beyond these remarks nothing else transpired.

Cambridgeshire—7 to 1 agst Honey (taken); 8 to 1 agst Artless (taken); 100 to 8 agst Mazzini (taken); 12 to 1 agst North Lincoln (offered and taken); 15 to 1 agst Lady Alice (taken); 1,600 to 100 agst Mutineer (taken); 20 to 1 agst Ambush (offered and taken)—25 to 1 taken freely; 25 to 1 agst Broadlands (taken and offered); 100 to 3 agst Geology (offered); 40 to 1 agst Montebello (taken); 50 to 1 agst Ticket of Leave (taken); 1,000 to 5 agst Life boat (taken.)

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN. THURSDAY—The (s.s.) City of Baltimore from New York arrived at 4 a.m., bringing 48 cabin and 168 steerage passengers, and 23,255 dols. in specie. Landed 42 passengers, and proceed for Liverpool at 5-30. The Stulton from Southampton arrived at New York, 8th. City of Baltimore passed American ship Fidelia yesterday bound east. A despatch from Washington says so far from entertaining any idea, of recalling General Scott, as hinted in New York papers, he is directed to proceed at once to the territory in dispute, and conduct his course as emergency may require. The Fillibusterers who recently attempted to escape from New Orleans, were captured at South West Pass, by the United States Marshal. The tea and coffee establishment of Gillies and Brothers, at New York, was destroyed by fire; loss 60,000 dols.

The Vanderbuilt arrived at Southampton last night sailed from New York on the 8th, on freight £700,000 in specie, £100,000 of which is for England. The Canada had arrived at Halifax, and Fulton at New York; political news unimportant. New York Cotton market of 7th without animation. Flour market rather higher. Wheat firmer. Sales of cotton at New Orleans small. The market closing at 10¾ to 11⅛ per cent. for middling. At Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnatti, Ottawego, and Toronto flour markets were firm, and prices were generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

The demand for money was active, at previous quoted rates. In stocks large transactions occurred, general market closing firmly. Fair business reported in foreign Exchanges; recently reduced figures for sterling bills were the prevailing rates. Cotton without animation. Sales about 400 bales, prices unchanged. Ashes small sales. Pots 5d. Pearls quiet at 5 50. Tallow salesmade at 11 cents. Flour continues in active request, improved prices, for slate brands, sales of which were large. Wheat depressed, and prices tended down ard. Corn attracted more attention at firm rates; sales of mess pork 15 dols. 60 cents, to 15 dols. 62½ cents, and prime 10 dols. to 10 dols. 60 cents; beef unchanged, butter and cheese unchanged; sugars active; sales 185 hds., 2,000 boxes and 2,000 bags; Porto Rico 7½ to 7¾; coffee quiet but steady; freights, engagements moderate, rates without change of moment.

New Orleans, Oct. 7th.—Cotton sales to-day, 5,000 bales, closing at 10¾ cents to 11¼ cents for middling; sales for week 38,000 bales; Receips 60,000 against 45,000, corresponding week last year.

CHINA.

The *Times* presumes that Government has now received information which renders it abundantly certain, notwithstanding the denials of the Chinese officials, that the preparations at the mouth of the Peiho were an imperial act of the Chinese Government, and that the repulse of the forces of England and France was but the successful execution of a predestined scheme to resist the fulfilment of the treaty of Tien Tsin. The *Times* insists that the great fact of our defeat at the Peiho must be an equally famous fact at Pekin, for your Chinaman believes in deeds but not in words.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.

The revising barrister for East Surry, in deciding the claims of about forty persons holding small allotments as members of land societies, said he should take the allotments at the value they would stand at if bought into the open market. The report of the Freehold Land Societies, and the evidence of the surveyors and others connected directly or indirectly with the society, could not be received like the evidence of independent persons.

SPAIN AND MORROCCO.

The *Morning Post* has received the following despatch:—

PARIS, WEDNESDAY 9.30 p.m.—The affair between Spain and Morocco, has now arrived a a point when its immediate settlement may be expected.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—This morning some surprise was experienced by the appearance of a French Imperial paddle yacht, at anchor opposite the new landing stage in the Mersey. It turned out to be the Imperial yacht Dauphin, at present conveying his Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon on cruises of observation to the various ports and works of construction and improvement along the coasts of the United Kingdom. Having minutely inspected that "world's wonder," at Holyhead, he embarked on board the Dauphin last night, and arrived here about half-past eight o'clock, a.m.

His Imperial Highness, on arrival, was waited upon by the French consul at this port, who accompanied him on shore in the cutter, about ten a.m., when, with his suit, he proceeded direct to the Adelphi Hotel, and, after partaking of some refreshment, proceeded to visit the various objects of interest in the town—St. George's Hall, the Free Public Library, and Museum (now in course of erection), docks, &c. He will also visit the Town Hall, where it is expected he will partake of the hospitalities of the Mayor, William Preston, Esq., and the Exchange.

Although his arrival was unexpected by the inhabitants until the yacht anchored in the river, a large concourse assembled to see the distinguished visitor land, and accompanied him to his hotel.

It is understood that his imperial Highness will take his departure to-night, after completing his inspection, for either Scotland or Ireland.

CO. MAYO,

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT TAWNAGHMORE.—In consequence of the excitement caused by the report of this awful affair appearing last week, we have ascertained the following facts which came out in evidence before R. O'Grady, Esq., coroner for the district:—Patt Kearns, deceased, had been in prison for the last seven months, undergoing punishment for an assault, and he was discharged, and returned to his home on the 8th instant. From the time of his arriving at home up to the time of his terminating his existence, he gave evidence of something being wrong with him; he appeared sulky; some of the parties thought he was drunk; he appeared weak; he threatened to have the life of another man Patt Kearns; some friends of his on entering the house ordered him out. Deceased appeared sulky, and would not come up to the fire for his wife, to whom he said "damn your soul Biddy, if you do not let me alone I will have your life." The servant girl, whom he struck with the hachet, thought he had whiskey taken; he drank some milk warmed for him by his wife, and was reading a prayer book that night. When he went to his room he bolted the door and would not permit any person in until morning, when he went out, and the wife followed him to see after him; he was friendly to his wife all the next day (Sunday); towards nightfall he went to sleep in a bed in the kitchen, and got up after a short time; he endeavoured to get into the room, and his wife fearing he would go out through the window, prevented him. "Biddy, agra," said he, "give me my chance." The wife and he appeared amicable the entire day, and they slept together on Sunday night. The girl heard him kiss her, and say "that is Judas's kiss." His wife got up very early next day (Monday), and he desired her to go for some turf to the bog. He got up shortly after, and went over to where the girl slept, and he struck her two blows on the head with the hatched; she ran away from him, and he followed her. When the wife was coming in the door he struck her with the hatchet also The unfortunate deceased ran away for a short distance, and in a neighbouring cow-house he hanged himself. The wife and servant girl are still lingering, but no possible chance appears of their recovery. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that he hanged himself while "temporarily insane."—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE LOCH KATRINE WATERWORKS.—We may mention as a very curious incident that no sooner had her Majesty proceeded to the cottage than two courageous navies, attired in a garb specially made for the occasion, and having some resemblance to the holiday trappings of a London waterman, embarked in a shallow flat-bottomed boat, and, accompanied by a young gentleman, set on a voyage of discovery down the tunnel. Where they emerged to the light of day, and what they saw, we have not yet learned, but it is enough to say that the incident created a good deal of amusement.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

ZURICH, TUESDAY.—The principal points of the Treaty of Peace, between France and Austria, gives up Lombardy, except Mantua, Peschier, and as far as the frontier line, fixed by a special Commission to France, who will transfer it to Piedmont. Pensions acquired in Lombardy to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont to pay Austria 40,000,000 florins, and to be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombardo, Venetian making the debt in all transferred to Sardinia. 250,000,000 francs. The two contracting powers will unite their efforts, in order that a reform in administration should be curried out by the Pope. The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, are expressly reserved.

The two empires will assist with all their power, the formation of a confederation of all the states of Italy. Venetia under Austrian rule to form part of the confederation. Ratifications to be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The Montreal Ocean Steam Company's vessel, North American, Capt. Aiton, which left Quebec on the 8th inst., passed Donaghadee, at 6 o'clock this morning, with Canadian mails, and telegraphic advices, *via* Farther Point, from all parts of North America, up to the evening of the same day. The North American will be due at this port early this evening.

TROOPS FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The *Malta Times* says a telegraphic despatch has been received by the Governor from England, ordering the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade to hold itself in readiness to leave for China *via* the east.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, says the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs' object in visiting Paris, is to obtain the Emperor's consent pending the Congress, for the occupation of Central Italy, by Piedmontese troops, and the appointment of Prince Carignano, as Regent of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations.

BISHOPS' PASTORALS.

The *Espana* announces that the Spanish bishops in imitation of those of France, intend to publish pastoral letters, in defence of the temporal power of the Popedom. The Bishops of Avilla has already issued one which is singular in tone, and spirit to that issued by the bishops of Orleans.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET.—Firkin butter first quality, 108s.; second, 102s.; third, 96s.; cool butter, 10s. to 12s. per lb.

CORN AVERAGES, WEEK ENDING 18TH OCT.—Wheat, 42s. 5d.; barley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 21s. 3½d.; rye, 29s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 8d.; beans, 38s. 0d.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 20.—White wheat, 20s. to 23s. 6d. red do. 20s. to 24s. 3d.; barley, 11s. to 16s.; oats 9s. to 12s. 10d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 19.—Firsts, 112s.; seconds, 110s.; thirds, 96s.; fourths, 87s.; fifths, 71s.; sixths, 52s. 1,900 in market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 20TH.—Sugar steady; [illegible] with a downward tendency; rice steady; 2,000 bags rangoon taken in at 8s. 6d.; tallow steady, 59s. 6d. to 59s. 9d., for year 59s. 9d.; spot 60s. is paid for January to March.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT 20TH.—Sales probably 8,000 bales. Market quiet. Imports, 3,843 bales; previously 19,975 bales.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 20.—Moderate supply of stock. Sheep, calves, and pigs in request at fully Monday's quotations, but for beef trade ruled somewhat inactive. Beef, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. Supplies—Beasts, 862; sheep, 4,912; cows, 136; calves, 136; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 210; sheep, 1,100; pigs, 74.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—La Valette, Palermo; Emerald Riga; Margaret, Riga; Matilda, Archangel.

QUEENSTOWN.—Calm—Arrived—Ampithrite, Honduras; Salevo, Galatz; Southdown, Galatz; Triton, Porto Rico; Commodore, Moulmein; True Blue, Galatz; Paul, Taganof; Bianca Fuime, Odess: Teresina, Constantinople; Fede. Marseilles; Anne Coonoglo, Ibralia; Stenator, Sulina; Caliepis. Ibraila; Guletta, Odessa; Duchess, Odessa Toni, Ibraila; Hillmar, Moulmein; her Majesty's ship Amphion; off, City of Baltimore, New York, and proceeded to Liverpool.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Dublin (S.) London.

LONDONDERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDONDERRY, OCT. 19.—Jenny Lind has just favoured this ancient city with a visit, having given two concerts. The Town Hall, which on both occasions was crowded to access, with a most respectable assembly, the reception given to the fair songstress, and her party was most enthusiastic, and I believe that any person who had the privelege of being present was, not only satisfied, but, delighted with the performance of Madame Goldschmidt and her party. Above £500 has been realised by the two concerts. It was feared that owing to the "Revival" there would not have been a good attendance, as many might not be inclined to patronise these concerts, but I am glad that the citizens of Derry, while they wish to oppose demoralising, and to encourage the progress of the Revivals, are ready to encourage harmless and elevating recreation and enjoyment.

There is no part in the north of Ireland, where the "Revival" movement has been conducted with more propriety, and at same time has been more successful in its result, the vital question of religion deems to have taken hold of the *heart* of the people, and there is a deep heartfelt seriousness everywhere observable accompanied with a most intelligent consideration of the important question, "what must I do to be saved"! The members of the young men's Christian Association meet daily, at half-past six o'clock in the morning, to engage in devotional exercises before entering upon the labours of the day. There is a public union prayer meeting in the Town Hall, from half-past nine to ten o'clock every morning, which is very largely attended by all classes, and besides the frequent services in the several places of worship, there is a union meeting held every evening in the Masonic Hall, fron seven to eight o'clock, and which is conducted by the several ministers of the city in turn. Very many individuals who either through concern of their own salvation, or the salvation of others, paid very little attention to their business for some time, are now faithfully and consistently serving God in their daily walk, and conversations, being while "fervent in spirit," "not slothful in business," one of the most important features in the whole movement is, that almost every individual who professes to be a Christian, feels constrained to labour, to bring others to Christ.

No unprejudiced observer of the movement in this place, considering its wonderful effects, but wish that every spot in Ireland, were visited by the same wonderful influence.

Business of all kinds for some weeks back has been dull here. but it is now improving, and all seem to be expecting a good season's trade. Crops of any kind have turned out much better than was expected, and unless prices fall very much, which is not likely, farmers will have plenty of spare cash to spend in clothing their families.

The new quays are almost completed, and improves the shipping of the port considerably in their extent and arrangement; they reflect the highest credit upon those who have promoted their formation.

The new bridge has not yet been commenced, but will shortly, and is not expected to occupy a long time in building when commenced.

There have been more strangers visiting Derry during the past season than on any former year, and as the railways are now completed to Dublin and Belfast, tourists will visit the "Maiden City" in still larger numbers, and be well repaid for their time and trouble.

The question of railway extension in the County of Donegal has again been taken up by the gentry of the neighbourhood, and is likely to result in at least one line being made to Letterkenny, which will certainly be a great accommodation to the public.

SERIOUS OUTRAGES IN LONGFORD.

Since the removal of Mr. Dennehy, the Stipendary Magistrate, stationed at Ballinalin, in this county, society seems to have undergone a most wonderful and lamentable change. During the time of his residence there, crimes of every description, tending to disorder society, had been entirely put down, or these who aided in the commission of them, brought to justice, but now "the whole system seems to be altered," and crimes have within the last fortnight been committed which render the presence of an active officer for the future entirely indispensable, otherwise life will become as insecure as ever it was, under the most absolute sway of the Ribbon-league.

On last Tuesday a respectable man, named O'Reilly, (father in-law to Mr. Ryan, J.P.) was standing over his men, when a party entered the field and commenced a most savage assault on the gentleman, cutting his head in three places, and wounding him about the body, arms, and legs. They then decamped, and have not since been captured, but are supposed to be living in the immediate vicinity of the place, and some of them are actually supposed to be receiving employment from the man whom they all but murdered in broad daylight. A man named Macavey was returning from the Petty Sessions of Ballinasloe, in company with a man named M'Keon, a carpenter, when some words were exchanged between them in an angry tone, when a quarrel ensued, and several other parties having arrived and taken part in the fray, Macavey had his arm broken, and is now lying in a delicate state at his own house. Another of a different nature was committed in the same place on Sunday last. A funeral was proceeding along the streets to the churchyard for the purpose of burying a young man who had died lately, whose father was a Protestant and his mother a Roman Catholic. The Rev. T. O. Moore was present to read the service of the dead, but was prevented from doing so by a mob, friends of his mother, who actually took the coffin and carried it in triumph to the Roman Catholic burial ground, amidst furious yelling and shouting, and interred it there. It is certainly a bad state of affairs when a man cannot bury his son in any burial ground he may select because it is not a Catholic one, and is not approved of by a ruffianly mob. Previous to Mr. Dennely's removal no such things ever occurred, and it is high time for the authorities to look to the state of the people and provide a speedy and effectual remedy ere it is too late.

CRICKET.

THE ADELAIDE CLUB V. HERR MANSO'S SCHOOL.

This match terminated on Monday, 17th ult., on the school ground, in the total defeat of the scholars. The beautiful batting of Messrs. Elli and Kirkwood, on the Adelaide side, excited the warmest applause from an extensive circle of well-known cricket-lovers, as, also, from a considerable assembly of the "fair sex" which graced the proceedings of the day with their presence. Mr. Wadsworth, in like manner, contributed essentially to the score. On the side of the school the swift bowling of Mr. Goddard, the beautiful fielding of Mr. Beatty, and the scientific batting of the Messrs. Brooke and Mayne, merit special notice. The following is the score:

HERR MANSO'S SCHOOL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. A. Brooke, st and b Wadsworth ...	11	b Wadsworth ...	15
Mr. W. Goddard, b Kirkwood ...	0	b Kirkwood ...	6
Mr. C. Welland b Kirkwood	0	run out ...	7
Mr. R. Beatty, c Ellis, b Wadsworth ...	0	not out ...	12
Mr. S. Welland, c Kirkwood b Wadsworth ...	9	b Kirkwood ...	0
Mr. T. Beatty, c and b Ellis ...	4	b Ellis ...	0
Mr. Pinchin. b Ellis	2	b Ellis ...	4
Mr. G. Bothwell, b Ellis	1	b Kirkwood ...	0
Mr. N. Browne, c Wadsworth. b Kirkwood	8	c and b Wadsworth...	7
Mr. C. Mayne not out	8	c Corry, b Kirkwood	6
Mr. T. Pigott, c and b Kirkwood ...	8	st Mayne, b Wadsworth	5
Wides, 2 ...	2	Byes, 8; leg byes, 1; wides, 5 ...	14
	48		66

THE ADELAIDE CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. J. Kirkwood, b Goddard ...	18	c Wellard, B. Goddard ...	31
Mr. H. Ellis, b Goddard	11	c Goddard ...	18
Mr. W. Wadsworth, b Coddard ...	5	b Brooke ...	2
Mr. G. Duffey, run out ...	2	l b w, b Goddard ...	3
Mr. H. Hunt, b Goddard ...	6	c Beatty, b Goddard ...	0
Mr. C. Mayne, l b w, b Goddard ...	0	not out ...	10
Mr. G. Correy, b R. Beatty ...	1	l b w, b Goddard ...	3
Mr. E. Wadsworth, b R. Beatty ...	2	b Goddard ...	7
Mr. Magrath, st R. Beatty ...	0	run out ...	0
Mr. F. Graves, b R. Beatty ..	0	c Beatty, b Goddard ...	0
Mr. M. M'Carthy, not out ...	1	c Beatty, b Goddard ...	0
Wide ...	1	Byes ...	2
		Wides ...	3
	46		79

THE LATE ARRESTS FOR MURDER IN COUNTY DERRY.—In obedience to an order from Dublin Castle, the two men, named M'Grath, arrested for the alleged murder of Henry Gormley, at Kilrea, in county Derry, have been lodged for the present, the one in Armagh jail, and the other in Monaghan jail. The reason of their removal from the county where the crime is alleged to have been committed is not very apparent, but we are informed that the evidence against them is not so much of actually perpetrating the deed as of having failed to make known for several days after they became aware of it that the body of the deceased was concealed in a bog-hole.

BELFAST TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—At the usual, weekly meeting of this association, held on Tuesday evening, in the Hall, Kent-street, Mr. Stewart in the chair, Mr. Read, the society's agent, delivered an able and argumentative address on the subject of the Permissive Bill. Several persons, at the close of the meeting, signed the pledge,

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

There was a large supply of cattle at our market to-day The best finished cattle were eagerly sought after by English dealers for exportation to England. Best beef sold freely at £3 per cwt.; middling and inferior were in moderate demand, and were subject to a decrease on last quotations. Sheep were in good supply; for best qualities an advanced price was obtained; all other descriptions moved off steadily at last quotations. Beef from 43s. to 60s. per cwt.; mutton, 4½d. to 6¼d.; veal, 7½d. The pig market was well supplied, scarcely any change in the quotations; heavy pigs, from 45s. to 48s. per cwt.; springers from 15s. to 25s.; store pigs well suplied and in good demand.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Tullamore, October 17th, 1859.

SIR,—Might I trouble you to insert the following brief letter in your valuable and widely circulated paper? By doing so, you will afford me an opportunity of vindicating my conduct by the only course open to me.

To be the cause of disturbing in any way the harmony and good-feeling that have hitherto existed between the members of the different Protestant Churches of this town would be a source of deep and lasting regret to me; and I do sincerely trust that the observations I am about to make will remove some, at least, of the impressions lately, and, perhaps, too hastily, made concerning me. During the past week I find that I have been in a measure empaled upon public opinion, I presume as a person of bad taste. With regard to this, however, I may be permitted to say that I have never been so presumptuous as to lay claim to any extra-refined taste, and yet I am by no means convinced of the justice of such a condemnation. The occasion of it appears to be certain statements I made in reference to a lecture recently delivered by the Rev. E. F. Berry. The rev. gentleman had for his subject "Nineveh." On the following Sabbath after that lecture, as will be remembered, I preached from a text intimately connected with the subject of it, and in doing so was naturally led to state my views of the text selected, and contrast them in a few sentences with the views put forward by Mr. Berry. Our views of the subject, unhappily for his peace of mind, are at variance, but that I should be chargeable with bad taste, or anything else, on that account, or for correcting, even in hard terms, what I believed to have produced erroneous impressions on the minds of some of my hearers who were present at the lecture referred to, appears to me rather an odd fancy. Mr. Berry's statements on the points in dispute were almost wholly unsupported by him, at the time of his lecture, by any references to authorities. His assertions he was in honesty bound to prove at the time. To have done so would have been much more gratifying than so many repetitions on his part of "I think." Every statement I made in allusion to the subject I supported by a weight of such superior authority, which all Mr. Berry's ingenuity and learning are incapable of setting aside. That I did so I can appeal with confidence to every one who heard me on the occasion. Notwithstanding, Mr. Berry, as he has perfect liberty to do, has taken exception to what I said. I have therefore to inform him, that for what I did say I *alone* am responsible, and am prepared to prove the correctness of of my views still, as I did then.

Should any feeling of enmity spring up, either between Mr. Berry and me, or between the members of our respective churches, in consequence of what has already occurred, no one would deplore it more than I would. In conclusion, I have merely to observe that should he, together with any gentleman whom he may wish, appoint any day, at any hour, to call on me, I will be sure to be *at home* to receive them, and will have much pleasure in laying before them the authorities I adduced in support of everything I said, and thus settle the matter in an amicable way.—I remain, yours, &c.,

JAS. D. CUFFEY.

A PASTORAL LETTER TO ARCHBISHOP CULLEN.

Papa! quam balde pulchum est vincere jura, injuste autem, quam ubique malum est! et lingua jactabrenda, et invidia, quam non invidere, quanto pejora sunt in hominibus indecenter elatis.—*Stobæus*, Serm. ix.

MOST REV. DOCTOR,—The Pagan writer, Aulus Gellius, in the "Attic Nights," describes the prerogatives of the Flamen Dialis. Among others, it is narrated that if he met a person led to execution, or entered the dwelling of a man condemned to chastisement, and already bound in chains, the happy culprit was immediately released, and his chains cast away for ever—that was a Pontifical indulgence!

Not to be behind so venerable an example, your grace, as Papal delegate, has offered to the Faithful of Dublin a legaline concession somewhat similar. To the men of your archdiocese you, in effect, say, "Come on, brave boys—stand with me by the Pope, and do not let those dogs of Bologna snatch one morsel from the table of St. Peter—I say to you you shall not be without your reward—40 days' relaxation of all pains and penalties are yours—purgatorial Donnybrook, booths, stalls, and merry-go-rounds in abundance—only stand firm with me by the successor of Peter, and Pontiff of Rome!"

Such is the conclusion of a document stuffed with all manner of mediæval puerilities, which might have captivated the crude fancy of the Goth of the 6th century, or sent the Crusader to the East, but to the cultured intellect of the Celt of the 19th 'tis at least an anachronism —a farrago of superstitious nonsense, worthy of a Mahometan Iman—ample food for derision to the infidel, of profound regret to the genuine Christian!

To my mind, my lord, a Pastoral ought to be an epistle of the apostolic type. Its object is to edify, to instruct in things spiritual. Secular affairs are outside its limits. The interests of eternity—not those of time—ought to be its inspiration and end. May I ask, then, as a Christian priest, is this the character of the voluminous letter just addressed to the clergy and faithful of Dublin, and signed with your name? Is it a Christian epistle at all? Can you say of it that it is enlightened with a single ray of the Gospel spirit? Can it pretend even to be an ecclesiastical document such as might be penned by one of the primitive Fathers? In the interests of truth, I must emphatically say no! It is not, however, an exhibition of Transalpine rancour alone—'tis something worse: a political manifesto in the interest of the Papacy, which could be penned by none but a disciple of Inquemada, a zealot fresh from the rabid pages of Bellarmine. It has all the morbid fanaticism of the Grand Inquisitor—the mendacity, without the talent, of the Jesuit.

When the Bishop of Rome placed you over his Church in Ireland, he doubtless dwelt in his last instructions to his delegate on the necessity, above all things, of the wisdom of the serpent; but, when the Holy Father peruses this monument of your genius, he will look in vain for the effect of his advice. "Ah!" will he exclaim, "here is turbulence without profit, moral perversion without prudence, abuse without measure, laudation without judgment. Paul! Paul! verily thou art a Saul!"

The Pontiff's disappointment will be no greater than our own surprise that the chief hierarch here could think of advancing the Papal interest by an effusion so intemperate. The choicest epithets he has to bestow on men who labour to elevate their species abroad are, "Wicked," "depraved hypocrite," "liar;" while the first institutions of our age—among the rest the press—are branded as the abodes of bigotry and intolerance. Are we to refer to familiarity with these vices the profuse expenditure of such terms? or to impute the vituperation to the savage ferocity which gathers strength from despair? Ah! the very priests you domineer over lament the indiscreet production, while educated laymen turn away with shame from the Ultramontane imposture.

The Papacy, we are told, is the best Government on earth—not even excepting the miraculous *regime* under the auspices of St. Januarius! The dominions of Pio Nono, with the pious restriction that nothing is perfect under the sun, is an arcadia of happiness, and the priest, of course, the model administrator; but the solemn and proud attitude of a people shaking off the despotism of centuries is the *discontent of a few depraved men*, and the inherent right of every people to be governed in conformity with their genius is *sacrilege!* Political ethics worthy of Escobar! By an obliquity of vision peculiar to tyrants and priests, black is white, and white is black, and everything reversed from its natural position. How happy the people governed by such rulers!

The Pontifical power, no doubt, is menaced with peril; so the Archpriests of Dublin, Westminster, Paris, and Vienna, have received their cue to clamour for the integrity of the Papal States. *Brutum fulmen et nihil præterea!* What response will the groans of the Vatican awake in the millions from the Tiber to the Shannon, from the Thames to the Danube? What sympathy have the masses with a Cæsarism which has exhausted itself in the perpetration of every abuse? What interest have the second order of the clergy in the maintenance of a *regime* which only rivets their bondage, to enable scarlet officials to revel in voluptuous ease? The intelligence of the age has pronounced its verdict on the temporalities of the Papacy, and go they must to sleep with the Caliphate. I never knew a well-informed priest who did not refer to the Papacy as the source of all ecclesiastical vice, and to the canon law as the cause of the hopeless oppressions he endured. Your appeal, then, to the fanaticism of the multitude to arrest an inevitable law is about as sane as if a Hierophant sought to impart electrical life to the mummied dead, with a view to reconstruct the Empire of the Pharaohs!

In one respect the Pastoral will do good. To those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, it will demonstrate the "Atra bilis" of the Legatine Ruler—the intolerable pretensions of the Ultramontane Priest. Conscience, freedom, law, and civilisation, have no rights in presence of the mitre—"Si totus mundus sententiaret contra Papam, videtur quod sententiæ Papæ standum esset," is the motto inscribed on the Theocratic Talisman. All other powers must succumb to its inexorable demands. The Divine prerogative of thought it would eliminate from the mind of man. Kingdoms and states degenerate to the solitude of the Campagna. Man it brutalises—then draws a flourishing revenue from his crimes; and when the ecclesiastical helot awakes from his doom, to strike down the priest who has fastened the yoke round his neck, by Cardinals and Legates, in addition to the oppressions of this life, he is menaced with the terrors of eternal damnation! Such is the Christianity of the seven-hilled city!

In conclusion, let me take the liberty of assuring you that Papalism is effete as effete on the Tiber as the rule of Mahomet on the Bosphorus; and that nothing short of State considerations has helped to prolong the reign of the twin superstitions. Intelligence, justice, civilisation, and freedom have fled from the bark of Peter, which now lies a shattered, leaky hulk. The *Teredo navalis* has made fatal inroads into her timbers. Now she is only fit to be hung up as a relic of the past—a monument of mediæval barbarism, if you will; but, whatever be the issue of the Italian complication, rest assured the Ultramontane heresy will find no congenial soil in the genius of the Celt. Not to speak of its intrinsic absurdity, the struggles of centuries have taught us better lessons. We know when the pernicious germ was transferred to our soil; and in the national and social disasters of our beloved land we can trace the powerful working of the fatal seed. Ireland was glorious, as the land of Christian science and of Christian enterprise, ere she became Ultramontane. The tale of her connection with Rome has all the tragic pathos of the elder Greek drama. If men in your position loved Ireland half so well as you do Rome, 'tis not the fanatic Dominic, or the madman Rinuccini you would follow as a model. The fusion, not the isolation, of races would be your aim; knowledge and love would unite us as one family; and ignorance, with the twin erynnides, midnight conspiracy and sectarian hate, like the snakes before St. Patrick's crozier, would be compelled to flee the land.—I am, most rev. sir, your obedient servant in Christ, JOHN MORAN.

Late Priest of the Archdiocese of Tuam.

Dublin, October 19th, 1859.

Sporting Intelligence.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING.—THURSDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Seven races were decided before five o'clock, and a capital day's sport was enjoyed by the racing men assembled, though we regret to say the attendance was very far short of that the sport provided was entitled to. The fielders had a bad time of it, the favourites pulling through their backers, with one exception, throughout the day. The following is the result of the running:—

Conyngham Stakes (second class)—Sweepstakes, 15 sovs each, 5 ft, for now yearling fillies—8st 3lb each. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. Anglesey Post. 30 sovs will be added. The winner of the Nursery, Stewards', Anglesey, Railway, or National Stakes, to carry 5lb extra; if of two of them, 9lb extra; if of three, 12lb extra. Winners of any other stake, value £50, to carry 5lb extra for one race, and 7lb extra for two or more. (8 subscribers.)

Mr. H. Coverdale's gr f Eva, by Grey Tommy, 7st 12lb (E. Harrison) ... 1
Earl of Howth's The Lamb, 8st 8lb (Snowden) ... 2
Mr. Irwin's Nightingale, 9st 1lb (Lynch) ... 3
Mr. Dunne's Busy Bee 8st 5lb (Conolly) ... 4

Betting—2 to 1 each agst Eva and Busy Bee; 5 to 2 agst the Lamb; 3 to 1 agst Nightingale.

The weight being all in favour of the winner, she made the running, and won cleverly by a length. Same between second and third; Nightingale beaten off.

Renewal of Kildare Handicap—5 sovs each, 50 sovs added. One mile and a half on the Peel Course. The winner to pay 10 sovs towards the funds. 3 sovs each for entrance. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (10th September), up to the time of running, to carry 7lb extra; if of two races of that amount, 10lb extra. Only half the money added will be given if a walk over. (13 subscribers.)

Mr. Disney's b f Queen of Prussia, by Orlando, 3 yrs, 7st (D. Wynne, jun.) ... 1
Mr. J. Murphy's Katty Flanagan, 4yrs, 7st 7lb (Murphy) 2

Not placed—Locomotive, 7st 10lb (D. Doyle); Garibaldi, 7st 10lb (Lynch); Scotia, 7st 7lb (E. Harrison); Willy Reilly, 7st 12lb (Snowden); Mutineer, 6st (Brennan).

Betting—2 to 1 agst Mutineer; 3 to 1 agst the Queen of Prussia; 4 to 1 agst Willy Reilly; 5 to 1 agst Katty Flanagan.

Scotia made the running to the distance, when Katty and the Queen singled themselves out and came away by themselves. A neck-and-neck race to the judge's chair ended in the Queen's favour by a head.

The Royal Whip, presented by his late Majesty to the Turf Club, with 100 guineas added annually by her Majesty. Weight for age—Three yrs old, 10st; four, 11st 4lb; five, 11st 12lb; six and aged, 12st. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Four miles.

Mr. Irwin's ch f Hibernia, by Faugh-a-ballagh, 3 yrs (Lynch) ... 1
Earl of Howth's b.g by Mickey Free (Ord)... 2

Not placed—Katty Flanagan, 4 yrs (Murphy); Rosa Bonheur, 3 yrs (Connolly); Nosegay, 3 yrs (Snowden); Hebe, 4 yrs (Broderick).

Betting—7 to 4 against Hibernia; 5 to 2 against Nosegay; 4 to 1 against Rosa Bonheur.

The ground being very sticky and holding, and the journey a long one, the lot started at a slow pace, led by Nosegay for half the distance, when Hebe drew forward, but soon gave up the lead to the two placed; Hibernia winning in the end by a length, the others nowhere.

The Flying Stakes, 3 sovs each, 25 sovs added. Half a mile. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs by auction, and the surplus to go to the fund. 1 sov entrance.

Mr. Cockin's b f Creeper, by Prime Minister, 2 yrs 7st (Gardiner) ... 1
Mr. Keary's Shamrock, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb (Conolly) ... 2

Not placed—Memoss, 8st 7lb (James Wynne); Music, 8st 4lb (Brodrick); Easter Monday, 8st 4lb (Lynch); Erle Percy, 8st 3lb (Snowden); Aferin, 7st 12lb (E. Harrison); Condor, 7st 10lb (D. Doyle); Kick up the Dust, 7st 6lb (Murphy); Fairy, 6st 7lb (C. Wynne).

Betting—3 to 1 agst Kick up the Dust and Easter Monday; 4 to 1 agst Music; 5 to 1 agst Fairy; 8 to 1 agst Shamrock; 10 to 1 agst the winner.

As usual in these half-mile sports, the lot came away at top speed, Creeper getting a good start, which she made the most of, and won by half a length. The winner realised 46*l*. to the race fund.

Marble-hill Stakes—Sweepstakes, 10 sovs each, for now yearlings, to run when two yrs old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies, 8st. Anglesey Post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. The winner of the Angleseys to carry 7lb extra, or of the Nationals 5lb extra; if of both, 10lb extra; winners of any other two yrs old stakes value £50 to carry 3lb extra for each stake won. 50 sovs added. (7 subscribers.)

Mr. M. Longfield's Druid, 9st (Conolly) ... 1
Mr. Courtenay's The Cardinal, 8st 5lb (J Wynne) ... 2

Five paid forfeit.

Betting—4 to 1 on Druid; won by a length.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs, p p, 25 sovs added, for maiden two yrs old. Colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. Anglesey Post. All horses entering subject to be sold for 100 sov. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs, allowed 9lb; 50 sovs, 14 lb; 30 sovs 21lb; 25 sovs, 28lb. The highest weight to be raised to 8st 7lb, if under that weight. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, and any surplus above entering price to go to the fund.

Mr Gilby's Oneiza 25*l*, 6st 2lb (Gardiner) ... 1
Mr. J. Wynne's Grisi, 30*l*, 6st 10lb, (Murphy) ... 2

Not placed—Minstrel Boy, 6st 7lb (Snowden); Barbarian colt 6st. 7lb (D. Doyle); colt out of Easter Monday's dam, by Patriot, 6st 7lb (Lynch.)

Betting—Even on the winner; 2 to 1 agst. Grisi; 3 to 1 agst. Minstrel Boy.

The race was confined to the two placed, and won by a length.

Paget Stakes (renewed), 10 sovs p p, for two yrs old—Colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st. Anglesey Post. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares, 5lb to both. The winner of the Anglesey Stakes 3lb extra; and should he win any other stakes (matches and handicaps excepted) previous to starting for this, 2lb extra for each race he may have won. Any other winner 2lb extra for each race value 50 sovs or upwards he may have won (matches and handicaps excepted) previous to starting for this. 25 sovs added. (4 subscribers.)

Mr. Dunne's Busy Bee, by Teddington (Conolly) ... 1
Mr. Harrison's Lunatic (Harrison) ... 2

Two to one on the winner, won by half a length.

WONDERFUL INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Mr. O'Duffy, for six years sole assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St Vincent's Hospital, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has availed himself of the new American invention, for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of vulcanized India Rubber, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, and Gutta Percha.

The fact of all the eminent Dentists, both in England and on the Continent, having adopted this wonderful material, is sufficient guarantee for its superiority over all others, as base for Artificial Teeth. It is perfectly free from either taste or smell, and unlike Bone or Gutta Percha, will not break, discolour, or absorb the saliva; perfect mastication and articulation being in all cases guaranteed. A complete set of Mineral Teeth, 28 in number, from £4.

Fee for Operations, from 2s. 6d.
Consultation Free.
MR. O'DUFFY,
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(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home from Nine to Six

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0	5	0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from ...	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Boot department, both at the Quay, and 9, Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Morlot, has hit on an admirable expedient for getting out of the late row without compromise or offence. Anticipating the broadside of "pastorals," and aware that he, being a regular 74 of the line, must dis, charge his great guns in unison with the weaker vessels-fully three weeks ago he felt an inward call to solitude, and has ever since been withdrawn from sublunary things on the top of the Alpine wilderness of St. Bruno, La Grande Chartreuse, beyond Grenoble. The question now is what to do with all the mass of MSS. which has reached the editorial desks, but is denied the honour of newspaper columns. Got up in a volume, these unpublished pastorals would scarcely have such a run as the "Rejected Addresses," on the opening of Drury-lane, but as a curious collection of foul epithets, levelled against a whole population —nobles, merchants, professional men, and yeomen, struggling for the common rights of manhood, and bent on asserting the independence of their own land, it might be preserved in the libraries of Ferrara, Florence, and Bologna, for reference in the year 2000.

The reception of the deputations from Parma, Modena and Tuscany, has taken place at St. Cloud, and the result of the interviews with Napoleon III. is most satisfactory to the distinguished delegates, who of course refrain from giving more publicity to the Imperial views than etiquette can allow.

I perie ve that a bubble has burst at last, the blowing of which I had noticed most particularly in the month of April last, and had fully denounced in this correspondence. "The great public," says the *Times* letter from Vienna, Oct. 14, "accuses Baron de Bruck of manufacturing surreptitious metalliques," adding that the Kaiser was cognisant of the fraud. On reference to your file you will see that the arrival of bales of new metalliques to be thrown on the market of Amsterdam was last April the subject of repeated notice in this part of the *Globe*, and only now it appears that a panic has come over the Dutch holders of 600 millions of florins mostly in this shape. Mynheer had fair warning.

Letters from Athens (8th October) indicated a total cessation of the essentially transient efforts made to get up a cry for annexing the Ionian Islands to Greece. The Septinsular population is in an infinitely better condition—social, industrial, and civil, than that of the Peloponnesus or even Attica. There are as yet no roads in this province, the seat of the capital; and the population, including Athens, has only reached 40,000 souls, of whom only 12,000 are electors, who think it not worth while to exercise their franchis. At Syra, which island is the real commercial capital of the Hellenic kingdom, out of 8,000 electors only 1,164 voted at the hustings just held. Annexation has a far different object, and urgency as well as necessity, in Italy.

The journals at Antwerp are very zealous in scouting the idea of cholera being on an increase in that seaport, and they characteristically attribute the spread of dysentery in a malignant form to the importation of cargoes of *Dutch* oysters. The Belgians already have fairly extricated Dutch rule with the approval of all Europe; that ought to suffice them. Central Italy is imitating their gallant example in the case of Austria.

A very useful project is now in process of elaboration in Paris, worthy of imitation in your great metropolis. The terminus in town of the great railways has been found to spread over so large a space within the circuit of the capital that the municipality insists on circumscribing within reasonable limits the occupation of so much valuable building ground. It is now proposed to to remove to a distance of at least fifteen leagues all the factories, workshops, and engine depots, far into the healthy breezes of the country, and thus establish rural populations, and form villages to the relief of Paris, already over encumbered with workmen prone to mischief.

An old Vendean hero just died in Britany aged 90, Marquis Charles d'Autechamp, comrade of Larochejaquelein and Charette. He had fought against the rioters who killed the Swiss guard on the 10th of August, in defence of Louis XIV., at the Tuileries.

SIX O'CLOCK.

Accounts are in from Turin, stating, that in consequence of Neapolitan war ships having been signalised in a hostile attitude off the cost of Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron is ordered round into the Adriatic.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 14th have arrived. The Congress on the preceding day was occupied in discussing the bill for sanctioning a convention with Rome on the sale of ecclesiastical property, and the Senate had had another long debate on the reform of the statutes of the military order of San Fernando. The following is the text of the announcement of the semi-official *Correspondancia Autografa*, relative to the difference with Morocco, mentioned by telegraph:—

"It is stated on authority of despatches from Gibraltar that our difference with Morocco has been arranged. We, however, persist in believing that the communications received at Madrid do not refer to the ultimatum. It is true that the Emperor is disposed to give every kind of satisfaction; that he offers a vast neutral territory, liberal commercial relations, and the chastisement of the authors of the attack on Ceuta. The Spanish Government, however, has refused the mediation of any foreign Power, and we know not what resolutions it will adopt at the expiration of the delay granted to the Emperor, which takes place to-morrow. It is probable, however, that our Consul at Tangier will, on the expiration of the delay, report whether or not he has received satisfactory communications; and that, in the event of his not having done so, he will receive orders to leave immediately with all his attachés.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 15th inst., says:—

"It appears certain that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent will take place at Breslau on the 20th. Four regiments, namely, the 1st and 3d Uhlans (the Emperor is colonel of the last-mentioned regiment), and the 11th and 19th of the line, have been ordered to Breslau, to join in the review that will be held there.

"As regards the political signification of this interview, it cannot be doubted that its object is to draw closer the friendly relations between the two countries; their views, latterly, have been identical on the great political questions of the day, and this has led to a more intimate union, with a view to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and we think we are not in error when we say that the *entente* between the Cabinet of Berlin and that of St. Petersburg is so well prepared that, if the state of affairs in Europe should require it, there would be no serious obstacle to a formal alliance between Russia and Prussia. Moreover, such an alliance could scarcely exercise any detrimental influence on the internal development of Prussia, for Russia is too much occupied with her own internal reforms to return to the system she once followed towards the German States."

A letter from Breslau, dated 15th inst., says:—

"The Emperor Alexander is expected here on the 25th, and our Prince Regent the day before. All the necessary preparations are being made at the Castle and Government buildings for the reception of the illustrious guests."

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 10th instant:---

"The people here were left in the most complete ignorance as to the day and hour of Schamyl's arrival. The object was evidently to avoid the congregat ion of the curious, and likewise ill-timed demonstrations. It was almost by chance that I happened to be at the terminus of the Nicholas Railway, where I observed several officers in uniform on service. I asked one of them if by chance he was not expecting the Iman of the Murides coming from Moscow? He replied affirmatively, and I placed myself at the gate in such a position as to be able to see everybody alighting from the waggons. The train arrived; Iman Schamyl was in a *coupe* with his son and four Murides. He was received by the officers, who escorted him to the hotel of Znamcuski. He wore the kind of white turban called tcherkenka and a very plain caftan. His piercing eyes surveyed the crowd of spectators, whose curiosity he apparently wished to gratify, for he walked at a very deliberate pace. His pale face flushed for an instant, as if he had yielded to feelings of pain and regret, but he quickly recovered his tranquil and cold demeanour. After a rest of several hours he proceeded to visit the General on duty and thence to the residence of General Ignatiew, Military Governor of St. Petersburg. He drove round the principal streets in a light carriage, and then returned to his hotel. It is said that he will visit the French and Russian theatres, where the public may gaze at him at their leisure. Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sets out to-morrow for Warsaw to preside at the meeting of the Russian Ministers accredited to the great European Courts. The object of this meeting is to deliberate on the course to be pursued in a European Congress, of which there is no doubt entertained here. Both England and Austria have finally comprehended the necessity of regulating several questions which escape the Plenipotentiaries of Zurich. Russia, I am informed, has not given an opinion for or against the restoration of the Italian dynasties, but she will not refuse to join in a congress. I believe I may add that she is decided to enter it—otherwise, I doubt that Prince Gortschakoff would go to Warsaw. The Emperor Alexander is expected there on the 15th or 17th. He is now at Odessa."

SARDINIA.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa publishes the following proclamation, addressed by the mayor to the inhabitants on the occasion of Victor Emmanuel's visit:—

"Citizens,—After valiantly drawing the sword to humble foreign arrogance and vindicate the sacred rights of Italian independence; after taking part in the battles fought on the henceforth famous fields of Palestro and San Martino; after driving back, thanks to the aid of France, the Austrian invader beyond the Mincio, and delivering Lombardy; after receiving the homage of the populations of Central Italy, who, by a spontaneous and unanimous vote acclaimed him their King, Victor Emmanuel returns to you crowned with immortal laurels. To the first soldier of Italian independence, to the hero of Palestro and San Martino, to the father of his country, we will award the triumphs which the ancients awarded to conquerors, and we will erect monuments like theirs to perpetuate the memory of great actions. But for the great men who devoted themselves for the welfare of others the sweetest reward is love, and Victor Emmanuel desires nothing more than the sincere applause of a grateful people. Let us, therefore, prepare to receive our beloved King with the most cordial welcome, and let his triumph at Genoa be the simple and broad expression of the popular feeling—the sublime explosion of affection."

The *Gazette de Savoie* says:—

"We are assured that the lists of officers prepared at the Ministry of War are for an effective strength of 100,000 men, exclusive of the rifle corps and the military marine. In addition to that force, the kingdom will have about 600,000 National Guards, completely equipped, a sixth part of which, in case of need, may be mobilised, as was recently done with the battalions of Genoa and Turin. The military contingent of Central Italy is not included in the above, and its active army is about 30,000 men."

The *Opinione* of Turin, in mentioning the arrival of the King at Genoa, on the 16th, describes the reception which he received from the population as most enthusiastic, not only at Genoa, but also at Asti and Alexandria, where the Royal train stopped. At Novi, two French regiments were drawn up to receive his Majesty. On his Majesty's arrival at Genoa a deputation of the Society of Ladies, who had attended the wounded, presented the King with a splendid bouquet, accompanying the gift with the following compliment:—"Sire, deign to accept these flowers which the city of Genoa offers you; a small tribute to one who reigns over 25,000,000 of hearts." The Municipality of Genoa, and deputations from the Municipalities of Brussels and Bergamo, were in attendance at the station. During the King's progress to the palace flowers were showered upon him from the windows all along the Via Balbi, one of the longest streets of the city. The Empress-Dowager of Russia arrived two hours later, and was much cheered. In the evening the King visited the Carlo Felice Theatre. The public and private buildings were illuminated, but the effect was spoilt by rainy weather.

The Tuscan Government has admitted Chevalier Cadorna, a Colonel in the Sardinian army, into that of Tuscany, with the rank of Major-General.

TURKEY.—THE RECENT CONSPIRACY.

The following are some of the articles of the constitution which the conspirators proposed to establish in the Turkish empire:—

"Art. 1. All religious ceremonies shall be performed only in the place of worship or its dependencies.

"Art. 2. A Byzantine who changes his religion shall not reside in the capital till five years afterwards.

"Art. 3. No foreigner to hold any public office till three years after his naturalisation.

"Art. 4. There shall be a religious consistory, of which the Sultan shall be president, and the chiefs of the other religions vice-presidents.

"Art. 5. Roman Catholics to have a bishop independent of Rome.

"Art. 6. No member of the clergy of any religion to hold military office.

"Art. 7. The Sultan to have no budget, but an allotment of public lands, administered for his benefit.

"Art. 8. Public functions to be performed without salary, and all honest citizens of independent means may aspire to them.

"Art. 9. A commission of ten members named by the Byzantine Society shall propose to the Sultan to sign the constitution.

"Art. 10. If the Sultan refuse to sign, he shall be deposed, and a provisional government be decreed.

"Art. 11. The provisional government shall be composed of a national assembly, in which two representatives shall sit for each province.

"Art. 12. If the Sultan signs the constitution, a ministry shall be formed in the following manner:—Every province shall send up a list containing the names of all persons fit for the office of ministers, and from these the Sultan shall choose his ministry. An equal number of persons shall then be taken by lot from the remaining names to form a second or assistant ministry, whose functions shall be to examine and control the acts of the real holders of office, and, if necessary, appeal to the provinces, and convoke an assembly to decide in cases of disagreement between the two ministries."

THE MORTARA CASE.

A protest against the abduction and detention of the boy Mortara has been signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and a long list of illustrious English names, including many noblemen and gentlemen of public eminence. The protest refers to the fact that the efforts of the Jews to obtain restitution have failed, and adds:—"And whereas it is a dishonour to Christianity in the eyes of the Jews among all nations that the seizure and detension of the said child, Edgar Mortara, should be supposed to be consistent with the principles of the Christian religion; now we, the undersigned British Christians, do hereby protest and declare that the proceedings of the Pope of Rome in taking away the Jewish child, Edgar Mortara, from his parents, and educating him, contrary to his parents' will, in the Roman Catholic faith, are repulsive to the instincts of humanity, and in violation of parental rights and authority, as recognised in the laws and usages of all civilised nations, and above all in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. Whereas a Jewish child, Edgar Mortara, son of Momolo Mortara, late of Bologna, in Italy, was, on the 24th of June, 1858, forcibly seized and taken from his parents, by order of the Cardinal Viale Prela, Archbishop of Bologna, and Legate of Pope Pius IX; and whereas the ground of the said seizure was, that the said child, Edgar Mortara, had been secretly baptised by a Roman Catholic maidservant six years previously, being then of the age of twelve months; and whereas the said child was, by order of the said Cardinal Legate, conveyed by night, under an escort of gendarmes, to the Convent of San Pietro in Vincoli at Rome, and is there detained contrary to the wish, and notwithstanding the protestations, of his parents; and whereas the Government of France has in vain urged the Court of Rome to restore the said child to his parents; and whereas Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., at the request of the deputies of the British Jews, made on the 22nd of December, 1858, went to Rome in their name, to present a memorial to the Pope, signed by the whole of the said deputies, asking for the liberation of the said child, Edgar Mortara; and whereas the Pope refused even to see Sir Moses Montefiore; and Cardinal Antonelli, Minister of State, has declared to Sir Moses Montefiore that the Roman Government will not release the child."

AUSTRALIA.

PLYMOUTH, TUESDAY EVENING.---The ship Dover Castle, Captain John Adams, belonging to Messrs. Green, of London, 89 days from Melbourne to the Start, was off this port to-day, with 83,000 ounces of gold dust, 100,000 sovereigns, a cargo of copper ore, black sand, wool, and hides, and 140 passengers, among whom are the Baron and Baroness Lutwitz, of Prussia and Commander Jessie, R.N. The Dover Castle sailed July 20, rounded Cape Horn August 24, and crossed the Line September 15. In the South Pacific northerly winds were experienced, and some immense icebergs were observed. After passing the Line calms prevailed. Spoke, lat. 10 S., the ship Wellesley, outward bound; 10 N., the ship Yorkshire, which left Melbourne July 30, with some gold and passengers; in the latitude of the Azores, the barque Ben Lomond, of Glasgow, and three degrees south of the Lizard, the ship Adept, both outward bound.

PRUSSIA IN THE CHINA SEAS.—The Government are sending to China and Japan the Thetis frigate and corvettes Frauenlob and Arcena. A Councillor of State is to go with the expedition, with authority to conclude treaties with China, Japan, and Siam. When this is done one of the corvettes is to remain at Yedo with a resident agent. There will be included in the expedition two commissions, one consisting of three members of the Chamber of Commerce, whose duty it will be to collect commercial information; the other of five members selected by the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, who will give their attention to matters of scientific interest. The expedition is to sail in a few days.---*China Telegraph.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE CLERGY.---The following is an extract from a chapter on "The Clergy and the State," in the 2d volume of the complete works of the Emperor Napoleon III.:—"The clergy will cease to be Ultramontane when they shall be obliged, as formerly, to distinguish themselves by learning, and to obtain their education from the same sources as the generality of citizens. Southern Germany, without contradiction, is the country in which the Roman Catholic clergy are the best instructed, the most tolerant, and the most liberal; and why are they so? Because the young men who in Germany destine themselves to the priesthood, learn theology in common with students destined for other professions. Instead of being from infancy sequestered from the world, and obtaining in ecclesiastical seminaries a spirit hostile to the society in the midst of which they have to live, they learn at an early age to be citizens before being priests. The consequence is that the German Catholic clergy are distinguished by great enlightenment and ardent patriotism. There are no sacrifices which they are not ready to make for the triumph of liberty, and for the independence of Germany. In their eyes, to be a priest is to teach morality and charity; is to make common cause with all the oppressed; to preach justice and toleration; to predict the reign of equality; and to teach men that political redemption must follow religious liberty. Let the education of the clergy be the same in France as it is in Germany, and it will produce the same results. By the union of priests and laymen there will be a double action which will be favourable to society; priests will become citizens, and citizens will become more religious. Then—but then only---we shall be happy to see, as in Germany, the ministers of religion at the head of education, teaching youth the morality of Christ, which destroyed slavery, taught men that they are equal, and impressed on them that God has placed in their hearts faith and love, in order to believe in what is right, and to love one another."

SPANISH CHIVALRY.—A Madrid letter, in the Brussels *Independance*, says:—"Fifty or sixty persons, hired for the purpose, and placed in little groups in the upper galleries, have renewed, in a more scandalous manner, during a second representation of "Norma," the scenes which occurred in the first representation. It was no longer murmurs and whisperings, but groans and noises of all kinds, which completely drowned the voices of Madame Grisi, and Mario. The uproar was at its height at the commencement of the duet in the second act. Potatoes were thrown from the galleries, falling at the feet of Madame Grisi and rebounding into the pit. The public in the boxes and other parts of the house rose indignantly to protest against such an outrage, but Madame Grisi withdrew, her face bathed in tears. Mario attempted for some seconds to brave the storm, but was obliged to leave the stage. One of the employés of the theatre came forward to announce that the performance would not be continued, Madame Grisi having fainted away, overcome with emotion. The authorities were quite impassive."

At Milan, scandal is busy with an event which has something of the ludicrous. A nobleman of some wealth—who had contracted marriage by civil contract before the legal authorities---found it expedient to disown the tie after awhile, in order to connect himself with a Milanese lady of great personal attractions. The second marriage was solemnised in church. But the lady in her turn, having been courted by a man of higher rank and of greater wealth, instituted proceedings to annul her marriage, upon the plea of bigamy on the part of her husband, alleging now that it served her purpose that his first marriage was legal. The new banns were published, but the husband of the two wives instituted proceedings to forbid them. The matter is now before the courts, and it remains to be proved whether the husband of two wives is to become a bachelor, and the lady, ambitious of a second husband whilst the first is living, is to be pronounced a spinster.

THE FIELD OF MAGENTA.—All traces of the late war are disappearing. On the plains of Magenta a luxurious vegetation is all that meets the view. One house near the station, riddled with shot, is still conspicuous, and a few tumuli beside the railway, where several hundreds are buried. A dog of African breed, which belonged to General Espinasse, still lurks about the spot where his master shed his blood, and though often taken away, even to some distance, constantly returns.

THE ARTIC EXPEDITION.—Lady Franklin has resolved to sell the steam-yacht Fox, which so successfully conveyed Captain M'Clintock and his brother heroes to the fulfilment of their mission. The sale is to take place at Lloyd's, by Bayley and Ridley, early in November, and will no doubt create much interest.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS GRANT.---We have to record to-day the death of Sir Thomas Tassell Grant, K.C.B. and F.R.S., late Controller of the Victualling and Transport Service in the Admiralty. He entered the public service in the Admiralty 47 years ago, and after passing through several grades was, in 1828, appointed storekeeper at the Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport. In 1829 he devised the well-known steam machinery for the manufacture of biscuit, which effects a saving to the country amounting annually to £30,000. Afterwards he constructed a new lifebuoy, a feathering paddle-wheel, so contrived as to get rid of the action of the back water on the floats, and about the year 1839 the patent fuel which bore his name, and which is largely used in the steam marine. Lastly, he applied his mind to achieving the long-desired object of distilling fresh water from the sea. By the invention which he made the sanitary and moral condition of the navy has been greatly advanced. The papers laid before Parliament on the subject of the distilling apparatus contain a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, stating that "in three months 11 ships distilled upwards of 4,700 tons of water, and that it was impossible to speak too highly of so useful an invention;" and the Wye was expressly fitted up with the distilling apparatus, and sent to the Crimea to assist in supplying fresh water to our transports and troops. This vessel alone was capable of producing upwards of 10,000 gallons of fresh water daily. It was under the unexampled pressure thenc ast upon his department that his health gave way, and early last year he was obliged to relinquish his post. He expired at Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, at the comparatively early age of 64.

At an agricultural dinner in Norfolk, the Earl of Leicester said that, for the first time within his recollection, the demand for agricultural labour in some parts of the county had exceeded the supply, which he attributed to the extensive emigration of the last few years, because, although machinery had rendered agricultural operations less dependent upon manual labour, it had not diminished the amount of labour required, which, indeed, had increased of late, for the proportion of labour to acreage on the large farms of West Norfolk was never greater than at present. The *Times* says that, while rents have been advancing, wages have "remained at a stagnant 1s. 6d. or 1s. 3d. per diem," and this "miserable remuneration" has driven the best labourers to the colonies.

TURN OUT AT NEWTON MOOR.—A strike took place on Saturday last, at Higher Mill, belonging to the Messrs. Ashton, Newton Moor. The big and little piecers sought an advance equal to about 10 per cent., but as they were employed and paid by the operative spinners, they were told to appeal to them. The piecers did this, and the spinners, in order to save their own earnings from being reduced, applied for an advance to the principals to meet the demands of the young men and lads. Mr. Hollingworth, the principal manager, consented to give the spinners 5 per cent. increase on both coarse and fine work. This fact was made known to the piecers, but they resolutely turned their backs against the offer, and turned out on Saturday, as stated above.

MONSTROUS PIG.—A man named Russell, residing in Pallas Henry, has lately killed a monster pig, weighing about 5 cwt., and aged only sixteen months.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to help each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, need, and have a right to ask it of their fellow-mortals; no one who holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.---*Sir W. Scott.*

The *Times* thinks that London, with its imperfect water supply and its foul river, oppressed with the work of a sewer, ought to blush at the enterprise of Glasgow in having brought from Loch Katrine an abundant supply of water---a work described as unparalleled since the days when Rome, the mistress of the world, ransacked the Appenines for pure water---and recommends the metropolis to bring to its millions of inhabitants an abundant supply of the precious liquid from the Lake of Bala or some other part of Wales, a distance of only 250 miles.

MR. AND MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT.—Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt, Signor Belletti, and Herr Joachim, left Derry after the concert on Tuecday last, by special train for Portrush, where they passed a day's retirement in the comforts of that locality and the wonders of the Causeway previously to their last concert in Belfast, this (Friday) evening, which will be given, as usual, for charitable purposes.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—What is the number of penny postage stamps annually in demand? Has the reader formed any notion about that? If not, he may be startled to hear that at the present moment the demand is little short of 500,000,000 in the year. Supposing the year to contain 300 working days, that would give for every working day about 1,600,000 stamps to be manufactured. Something that for the printer to do. No very impossible task, however, when we remember the small size of the stamp, and the number that might be printed by a single stroke of the press, or one revolution of a cylinder machine.--*Leisure Hour.*

LIABILITY OF CONVENTS TO COUNTY CESS.—At the Tralee Sessions, on Saturday, the liability of the Tralee Convent to county cess, came before the chairman, S. Copinger, Esq., Q.C., on appeal from petty sessions. Counsel appeared on both sides. Mr. William Hickson, for the plaintiff below, argued that the defendant's course was to appeal against the valuation. Mr. Neligan, for the defendant (appellant), said that as he was met on the technicality, he should submit, but he thought it would be tried on the merits. A decree for the amount, £2 18s., was then given.

LOVE, LAW, AND PHYSIC.---At the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, was tried M'Donald *v.* Ayckbourn, an action to recover £7 15s. Mr. Roberts appeared for the plaintiff, who is a surgeon; and Mr. Charnock, of King William-street, for the defendant, who is an attorney. It was stated that the parties had been very old friends, and this was a claim for medical attendance on defendant's wife. It was supposed that the defence would be a belief that plaintiff intended to attend without charging. Plaintiff was willing to give reasonable advice gratis, but could not be expected to give such attendance at all hours of the night, and for ten hours at a stretch, without the ordinary fees. Plaintiff proved the attendance upon Mrs. Ayckbourn, who was in a very dangerous state. In his cross-examination he said he had paid great attention to the case. He had "read up" on the subject. He had "read up" the authorities so as not to omit anything. Another gentleman was called in and refused to attend. Subsequently Messrs. Jones and Todd attended, and were paid £7. Defendant had "done" several legal matters for plaintiff without charge; and in the present year, at the beginning of it, plaintiff (defendant's wife being *enceinte*) offered to attend Mrs. Ayckbourn gratuitously. Plaintiff often spent the evening at defendant's, and prescribed for defendant's wife. On the 15th March she miscarried, and plaintiff had a great deal of trouble. Did not tell defendant he was going to charge as other men. Plaintiff had in his account against defendant charged 5s. per visit. Many surgeons only charged 3s. 6d. Did not make it 5s. out of pure love and affection. Mr. Roberts cross-examined plaintiff as to the alleged negligence, and his Honour was of opinion that there was no imputation upon plaintiff on that score. Plaintiff had admitted that he told defendant he would attend gratis, and gave no notice when he altered his mind. Under all the circumstances defendant must have a verdict.

The more sincerity a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint. The affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OCTOBER 18TH AND 19TH.—I left Kingstown at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, by the Windsor, Captain Williams. The weather was calm but hazy, and the "troublesome swell" which always exists between Kingstown and Holyhead produced its usual effect upon the lady passengers, who, to the number of fifteen or sixteen, were prostrated during the entire voyage. The gentlemen, of whom about eighty were aboard, "weathered the storm" much better, as very few were obliged to go below. We sighted the "big ship" when within half an hour's sail of the harbour. Her lofty masts and hull towered above the breakwater, and increased the anxiety of the passengers, who crowded the deck with eager curiosity. As we rounded the pier and obtained a full view of her proportions, we all agreed that we saw nothing *new*. The accurate representations given in the pictorial papers had already familiarised her immense proportions. The want of a figure-head and bowsprit gives her that unfinished appearance which the pictures must have suggested to every one, and the lofty decks, towering above the chimney tops of the adjacent steamboats, proved the accuracy of the reports of her great size. Immediately on landing at the Railway Pier, we were directed to an adjacent ticket-office, where we paid three-and-sixpence for admission, including the passage in a steam-tug specially provided for the purpose. The visiters pass from a floating stage, moored near the stern of the ship, into a lower deck through a spacious doorway, specially provided for the purpose, and affording ample room for the crinoline of the ladies. This door being on a level with the landing stage dispenses with the inconvenience arising from ascending steep and narrow ladders, and you find yourself at once in the hold of the ship without the least trouble or delay. The lofty deck and immense extent of the empty apartment first attract your attention, although you see only of the many compartments into which the ship is divided along her whole length. You then ascend to a similar apartment on the next deck by a spacious stair case, and another of a similar description brings you on the upper deck. As you step out on its broad expanse, the number of visiters seated on chairs, the band in the centre, the cranes placed at convenient distances, and the sea below, remind you of Kingstown jetty on a band day in everything but size, as the latter appears much more crowded and less spacious than the deck of the Great Eastern. This spaciousness prevents confusion in any portion of the vessel. The visiters can explore her saloons, cabins, and machinery without any inconvenience or crowding. The grand saloon, which suffered so much from the explosion, is rapidly undergoing repair. The pannellings are being re-painted; the beautifully carved pilasters are being re-touched with that combination of light-grey and gold which produces such a peculiarly sumptuous effect in her fittings. The mirrors are being re-placed; the plates of the great chimney which were blown into the air are already riveted down in their places, and the chimney itself stands as if it and the surrounding portion of her deck had never been blown into the air. Some persons had the bad taste to finger the fresh gilding during the first two or three days, which compelled the directors to exclude all visiters from the grand saloon. The other saloons were open to us, and the public were allowed to roam through the splendid dining tables, sit on the velvet couches, and even admire the glass and china dinner services, and the plate on the lofty side-tables.

Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales visited the ship on Monday, without attracting much attention. Prince Napoleon steamed into Holyhead in the steam yacht Hortense on Tuesday, and explored the ship also without diverting the gaze of the visiters from the principal object of their curiosity. A photographic artist, from London, was accommodated with a space at a table in the dining saloon, under one of the large skylights, where he courteously requested the Prince and his suite to stand a few minutes for their portraits. The request was graciously granted, and visiters can get a stereoscopic representation of the party, together with a few hundred others descriptive of the ship, for 1s. 6d. each. The machinery is, perhaps, the most astonishing object to the visiter. Its immense size, the cleanliness and perfection of its finish, can scarcely be appreciated without a closer examination; but the immense depth of the chamber in which the pistons work almost deter the beholder from looking down, and at once convey a clear idea of the extent to which she must surpass all other steamers that have ever floated. The masts and funnels seem too low and small in comparison with her lofty hull, but when we recollect that when the main funnel was prostrate on the deck a man could walk through it with his hat on, we are disposed to distrust our senses, and place less confidence in the conclusions which we come to on the evidence of our sight alone. This is true with respect to all the vast proportions of this beautifully moulded ship, as the very gracefulness of her outline diminishes the appearance of her size. The private sitting-rooms, with the adjacent sleeping-rooms, and separate bath-rooms, &c., for families, are, if possible, more attractive than the saloons. One of those, marked *private*, was opened to us by the proprietor as a mark of special favour. The saloon, with a small drawingroom table, books, couches, bright and cheerful aspect, tapestry, carpet, and familiar ornaments, must effectually banish the notion of the sea on any voyage, be it ever so protracted. The bath-room adjacent contained elegantly finished reclining and shower baths, with the usual fittings on the most splendid scale marble, and bright brass abounding in profusion. The number of workmen in some degree interfere with the visiters in the course of their progress of inspection, but on the whole the arrangements for the accommodation of the public are highly satisfactory. According to the *Manchester Examiner* (the only paper professing to give an recurate account of the number of persons daily visiting the ship), about 3,000 a day have been on board. This would give a return of £525 a day, which would be amply sufficient to pay for the three or four steam-tugs employed in bringing visiters on board, and contribute to lighten the expense of the band, officers and sailors, which require to be continued, but appears to be much less than one would suppose from observing the numbers which crowd the deck, or expect from the attractiveness of the object. Many of the passengers who came by the Windsor in the morning returned the same evening, after having spent three hours on board. Some of our party having suffered from seasickness, we determined on postponing our return until the following day. The few hotels at Holyhead, Bangor, and Beaumaris being crowded to excess, we took the train for Caernarvon, where we arrived in time for tea, and next morning, having explored the castle and ancient fortifications, we returned to Holyhead by the train, which arrived at three. The interval we filled up most agreeably in examining the booths, tents, shows, and stands, which lined the entire length of the Pier, from the railway station to its extremity, and which gave the bleak and hitherto unfrequented Holyhead the appearance of a fair. Edward MacDonnell, Mr. Dargan, and a few Irish railway directors, formed a stereoscopic group for the artist on board to-day. These gentlemen dined with some of the North-Western English Directors, in the evening, at a splendid banquet given in Holyhead, to celebrate the arrival of the Great Eastern, and mutually congratulated each other (it is to be presumed) on the progress of steam locomotion by land and sea. We returned in the evening without any of the passengers experiencing the much-dreaded malady, and without accident, save the carrying away the bowsprit of a presumptuous little steam-tug, which did not leave our way, as we were crossing Holyhead harbour, arriving safely in Kingstown harbour at half-past nine, p.m.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—The expected visit of Prince Napoleon to the great ship took place on Tuesday under unfavourable circumstances, as far as weather was concerned, but much to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Attended by a numerous party he came on board at eight in the morning, and having carefully and crititally examined every part of the ship, breakfasted with Capt. Harrison. Commander Evans, R.N., and Lieutenant Eaton were on board in undress uniform to meet the Prince. The guns on deck seem to be a great attraction. Scarcely a Frenchman beside his Imperial Highness has passed them without stopping, taking out the tompion and peering down the muzzle. His Highness remained on board from eight to half-past eleven a.m., and when he left shook hands with Mr. Campbell and Captain Harrison, at the same time expressing to them the pleesure he had received, and offering his best wishes for the success of the undertaking. Yesterday there came on board the largest number of visitors since the arrival of the Great Eastern at Holyhead. The total number of tickets issued was 2,854, a result of their arrangements which must be highly satisfactory to the London and North-Western Railway Company.

A diving-bell and apparatus were recently shipped from London for the Madras Government. An engineer to superintend its working and instruct others in its management accompanies it. It weighs four tons, has a moveable grating at the bottom to prevent accidents from sharks, a set of air-pumps of the best construction, and a double set of glass lenses, with gun metal protecting gratings. The whole cost £392.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The following extraordinary narrative has been supplied to the *Preston Guardian* by a correspondent:—George Rigby, of Adlington, was robbed under the following circumstances on Tuesday week. He states that he was at Bolton on that day, and that he took a second-class ticket for Adlington at night. He got into a carriage in which there was only one man, of very genteel appearance, and who made very free with him, and shook him by the hand very cordially. Rigby took a seat, but very soon felt a change passing through his whole system, and he became quite powerless and speechless. In this state he continued until he got to Layland, when the man got hold of him and put him out. Not being "quite himself," he did not say anything—in fact, he says that he could not---but made the best of his way home. He was quite bewildered, and instead of stopping at Adlington, went on to Norwich station again, and there he partially recovered. He then began to examine his pockets, and found to his surprise that his money was all gone. The station-master put him on his way home, where he arrived all safe. It was thought he had been drunk, but he says that he had not had any intoxicating drink.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—THURSDAY.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.—A man-servant named George Parkinson was brought up in custody of Police-constable 112 A, charged with having violently assaulted the latter on the previous night, while he (the prisoner) was intoxicated. He was taken to Chancery-lane Station, where he entered into bail to appear on the following morning, which he did not do, and a warrant was accordingly issued for his apprehension, but in the course of the day (yesterday), he came into court, when the magistrate, having heard the above assault detailed, directed him to pay a fine of 10s., or, in default, to be imprisoned for one month. The prisoner was then removed, but, while being conducted to the cell by 112 A, he deliberately turned round and struck him a severe blow with an umbrella. He was instantly brought again before the magistrate, and charged with this offence, when he was directed to pay another 10s., or, in default, to suffer a second month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—THURSDAY.

ASSAULT.—A man named Bernard Dempsy was brought up by Police-constable 90 C, charged with violently assaulting Mr. Henry Tregary, on the North-wall, on Wednesday night. Complainant stated that the prisoner kicked him and struck him with a stick, without any provocation. He was remanded until next Saturday.

COLLEGE-STREET, THURSDAY.

(Before Messrs. Stronge and M'Dermott.)

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—An application, pursuant to Act of Parliament, was made to the magistrates at this office for the usual certificate, preliminary to the renewal of the licence, that the public-house, of Miss Dillon, at Donnybrook had been conducted during the past year in a peaccable and orderly manner. Adjoining the public house there is a field known as Dillon's field, in which the Dillon family have continued to carry on, year after year, the notorious Donnybrook, since 1855, when the fair green, and the right of the patentee for the holding of the fair, were purchased by public subscription, in order to put an end to what was regarded as a source of great public demoralisation and injury to the humbler classes. This attempt to put an end to the fair has been defeated since 1855, by the Dillons, who have opened their field each year since, at the usual season, for the renewal of the fair. On Monday last, the case came on for hearing before the presiding magistrates, Messrs. Stronge and M'Dermott, and on that occasion, Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Anderson, the crown solicitor, appeared to resist the granting by the magistrates of this certificate, that the licensed house of Miss Dillon had been conducted, in the words of the statute, in a peaceable and orderly manner. The learned counsel then made a statement of the reasons why the certificate ought not to be granted, alleging that under colour of this licence an illegal fair was being annually held, which was productive of the worst possible evils, especially to the poorer classes, and he called on the bench to refuse the certificate.

Mr. Sidney, with Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., as solicitor, appeared in support of the application to grant the certificate.

Witnesses were examined on Monday last to show that large assemblies took place annually in Dillon's field, and that it has been the scene of disorder and riot.

After some witnesses had given their evidence, the further hearing was adjourned to yesterday.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., said it was his intention to go into further evidence for the purpose of proving the holding of the fair in the place in question was a public nuisance. He would also examine a witness to prove that the identical field in which the fair was held was portion of the licensed premises.

Mr. William Brady, an officer of Excise, was then examined by Mr. Barry, and deposed that it was his duty to receive and enter the names of licensed premises; received that document from Miss Dillon [witness here read a document signed by Miss Dillon, stating she withdrew all former entries of licence made by her, and that she then made entries of licence on the dwelling-house yard and field adjoining, in which the fair was held. All the premises mentioned in that memorandum were licensed. In the year 1856, Eliza Dillon's house in Donnybrook was rated at £8 previous to the fair being held in the field; the house was at present rated at £17, which had the effect of increasing the licence money from £2 4s. 1d. to £4 8s. 2d.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sidney—It was optional on the part of the Excise to fix the licence either by the Poor Law valuation of the house, or the actual rent; was not aware the licence on Miss Dillon's house was increased in amount in consequence of Griffith's valuation of the house.

To Mr. Stronge—I visited the fair occasionally, but did not see any mercantile business transacted there.

The Rev. Patrick Nolan, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was examined, and deposed that he had been curate in Donnybrook for the last seven years, and his experience of the fair was, that it was a common nuisance. From his own experience he could state that many wretched people gave up their situations for the purpose of going to the fair, where they lost their characters, and entailed misery on themselves and all with whom they had dealings. Nothing, he believed, could be imagined more unbecoming than the conduct of the class of people who frequented it, and as an inhabitant he regarded the fair as a perfect nuisance, being a scene of riot and disorder.

Cross examined by Mr. Sidney—Visited the fair one night, in discharge of his duty as a clergyman, for the purpose of attending a showman who was dying; he was accompanied by two policemen, for the purpose of protection, and carried with him a lamp; the exhibition around him was of so indecent and gross a character that he was obliged to extinguish the lamp.

Colonel Henry Arthur O'Neil, examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—Resides in Donnybrook for the last seven years; was there before the old fair green was closed up, and was a subscriber towards purchasing the patent, as also a member of the committee appointed for the purpose; the fair is at present held in the rear of a publican's premises named Dillon; there was generally a large assemblage of people there, and a great deal of noise and tumult; was unable to speak, of his own knowledge, of the conduct of the people who generally assembled at the fair; resides about 500 or 600 yards from where Mr. Dillon lived; would say the fair is a perfect nuisance; cannot say, of his own knowledge, there were any mercantile transactions carried on at the fair.

To Mr. Sidney---I was at home when the fair was last held.

Mr. Edward Wright, examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—Resides near to Dillon's field, and has known the fair-green for about twenty years; Dillon's field was originally part of the green of Donnybrook, but not the fair green; the fair was never held on Dillon's field until after 1855; nothing was sold there except drink, toys, and trinkets; the fair is principally one for amusement and demoralisation, and is a perfect nuisance to the neighbourhood; witness frequently saw children and persons of all ages coming from it in a state of intoxication.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sidney—From time immemorial the fair green has been divided by the road, and the fair was held at both sides of the road; Miss Madden's lease of the green gives her the right of grazing cattle only on the field; that lease is dated 1787; the lease defined Dillon's premises as one acre and thirty-two perches. [It was produced, and showed that Dillon's field, in which the fair is now held, was not part of Donnybrook green.]

Constable 56 A was examined, to prove the presence at the fair in Dillon's field of pickpockets, bad characters, &c.

Mr. Benjamin Warren deposed that the numbers of persons and the noise at the fair constituted a nuisance.

Sergeant Fox of the G division was examined, and stated that he attended one evening at the last fair, and saw numerous bad characters.

To Mr. Sidney—There are six or seven licensed houses in Donnybrook, and they do a good deal of business during the fair; did not see in those houses the disorder that he witnessed in Dillon's field.

This closed the evidence against the granting of the certificate, and at Mr. Sidney's request the further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

ROBBERY.—A soldier named O'Brien was sent for trial to commission, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, from a house in Kildare-street.

Joseph Gaynor was also committed for trial, for violently assaulting a police-constable at Mark's-lane.

CONVICTION OF A LEEDS SURGEON FOR HORSE-STEALING.—At Hastings Quarter Sessions, on the 14th instant, one of the cases for trial was that of John D. Hepworth, aged 62, a surgeon of Pudsey, and formerly of Hunslet-lane, Leeds, who was charged with feloniously taking away and stealing a gelding, of the value of £30, the property of Mr. F. Hoad, of St. Leonard's. The prisoner pleaded guilty; and on being asked by the Recorder (W. Attree, Esq.,) if he had anything to say, read a statement which set forth that it was with shame and confusion of face that he stood in so degrading a position; that he had been a graduate of Cambridge; had practised as a surgeon; had suffered from congestion of the brain; had become an habitual opium-eater in consequence of his malady; had lost practice in his profession; was at times in a state of mind not knowing what he did; had a sister six years in an asylum; had had a family of more than twenty children; was 62 years of age, and 300 miles from home; had come to Hastings to improve his health; had delivered a lecture in Mr. Banks' school-room, which was attended by only a few persons; and was in needy circumstances. The prisoner again admitted his guilt, and in the most abject and piteous manner, by which several persons were moved to tears of compassion, beseeched the Recorder to consider his age and infirmity, and to have mercy upon him. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to be confined in her Majesty's House of Correction at Lewes, and kept to hard labour, for the space of eight calendar months.

At a wedding recently which took place at the altar, when the officiating priest put to the lady the home question, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied—"If you please, sir."

Irish Fairs.

DUNDALK (COUNTY LOUTH), Oct. 10.—The fair which came off this day, was but moderately supplied in each department, with the exception of pigs, of which there was an immense supply. A brisk business was done, and they were soon cleared off. Bacon on the [illegible] ranged from 40s to 48s per cwt. Mr. James Mackin and Mr. J. Connolly, of Newry, were large purchasers in this mart. Beef was scarce, being insufficient for the victuallers of the town. There was no first quality beef on show; that which was sold, not being fully finished, brought from 5d to 5½d per lb. Milch cows and springers of a good sort were in fair request. Mr. Cavanagh, of this town, got £17 for a prime four year old cow on her first calf. This was the top price got, the rest ranged from £7 10s to £11 10s each. Dry cattle in fair demand, but the stock on show was light. The prices were from £6 10s to £8 10s each. In the sheep department, Mr. B. Neary, Witerath, got 43s each for ten fat ewes. Mr. Murdoch, of Castletown, had a small lot of prime ewes at 50s each. Scotch sheep were the most numerous; their prices ranged from 18s to 24s 6d each. Wether mutton sold from 5½ to 6d; ewe, from 4½d to 5d per ditto; lambs brought from [illegible] to 26s each.

THE WRECK OF THE ADMELLA.—A gentleman residing in Newcastle sends us the following extract from a letter dated August 16, and just received from his brother in South Australia:---"We have just had a most heart-rending case of shipwreck---that of a steamer on her voyage from this colony to Melbourne. She struck on a rock not very far from Cape Northumberland, and immediately broke in two, the fore part going down with many steerage passengers, and some of the crew; the after part resting on its side on a ledge of rock. On this portion of the wreck some twenty or thirty persons clung for a whole week, the surf breaking over them whenever the wind rose; and their whole sustenance during this period consisted of a little bottled fruit. They were within sight of the shore; and two sailors who had escaped on a spar at the moment of the catastrophe, conveyed the news to some settlers in a sheep-farming country, and thinly populated, who, most fortunately, were able to avail themselves of the international telegraph to send particulars on to Adelaide and Melbourne. From these places steamers were sent off at once; and day after day attempts were made to reach the wreck, both from the shore and from the steamers to seaward. Eventually (after many days, I believe), on the 13th August, they succeeded in rescuing twenty-two---all that remained out of upwards of 70 souls. These poor creatures, of whom one is a female, are, as you can easily imagine, in a most exhausted condition, so much so that they have not yet been enabled to give any account of their sufferings. All business ceased in Adelaide, the Houses of Parliament adjourned, and the telegraph has been besieged for the entire week. Many of the passengers were influential people—one, a friend of my own (a sheep farmer near Clare, about 20 miles from this), was drowned, and his brother saved. He was a son of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, the president of our Legislative Council."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

BUTTERMILK.—A physician in Louisville has discovered that by living principally on buttermilk a human being may prolong existence to the period of two hundred years!

Mdlle. Piccolomini is engaged for three or four months of the winter season in Italy. In the spring she will visit England, and in all probability will accept the very advantageous offers made her from the other side of the Atlantic for a grand *tournoi* in the United States and South America. Mdlle. Piccolomini has signed terms with Mr. E. T. Smith for next year.

A KING'S PROXY.—Bassompierre, the French Ambassador to Spain, was relating to Henry IV. the particulars of his entry into Madrid. "I was mounted," he said, "on the smallest mule in the world." "Ah!" exclaimed the King, "what an amusing sight! An ass upon a mule!" "Very good, Sire," retorted Bassompierre, "I was your Majesty's representative."

MILTON AS A HUSBAND.---Milton, though austere, irritable, and exacting, though glorying in his house haughtiness and self-esteem, was, on the whole, a good husband to a wife content to take him as he was; to a lady bent upon yielding rather than exacting admiration; to a woman who preferred the case, comfort, and security of home to the romance of wedded life in doors and to noisy amusements without. Quiet and methodical in his habits, he respected the habits of others, as long as they did not jar with his own; prudent, economical, and provident, his wife had no reason to fear for her own futnre or that of her offspring; rigidly faithful, if she reigned but in a small corner of his being, she had the satisfaction of knowing that in that limited domain she reigned supreme, and that if not his affection, then at least his habits and principles placed her in the proud position of contemning all rivals. So long as Milton's wife lived under the same roof with him, his thoughts were not of other women. It was different when she died. Female society, the companionship and conversation of a wife, were almost a necessity for the poet, who in "Paradise Lost" paints the transcendant joys of connubial affection in colours too bright and dazzling for the susceptibilities of our sober age. Four years after the death of Mary Powell, he, then being totally blind, married Catherine Woodcock, of Hackney, "according to the civil service then in use," and again, after the restoration, he married Elizabeth Minshull, a Cheshire lady, "who was thirty years younger than himself."---*Literary Gazette.*

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM A DEN OF RATTLESNAKES.—In the Isthmus of Panama an emigrant family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warmed by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in great numbers, and, of course in rage, by night, into the room where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some slept on the floor and some in beds. Children in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed, hissing and shaking their rattles, and displaying in a most frightful manner their envenomed fangs and scarlet throats, with double tongues, glowing like two flames of fire, and with eyes of burning coals. Most of the family awoke shrieking terribly, and convulsed with fear. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. But what is dearer than life? The inventiveness of man is seldom at a loss to find expedients for its preservation in cases of great extremity. On a sudden the good paterfamilias recollected that in his chest, close by his bedside, lay some bottles containing a chemical fluid which he had purchased in Liverpool previous to sailing, and which he knew to be destructive to all inferior orders of animal life. To this chest he flung his arm with all imaginable speed, and, opening it, grasped the bottles, broke, and showered, and scattered their contents in all directions, when, in an instant, to the overwhelming joy of the family, who escaped unhurt, the horrid reptiles lay dead in masses on the floor and beds. On receiving this communication, curiosity led us to inquire to see the bottles, which were courteously and gratefully shown us, and which we observed labelled "Greer's Patent Anti-Vermin Lotion, for the destruction of bugs and fleas in dwellings, insects on animals, trees, and plants," including mosquitoes and reptiles of every description, with the name and address of the manufacturer, "Robert Greer, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool." The celebrity which this circumstance has acquired for the reputation of the article and its manufacturer in this part of the new world has already inspired a large population to unite in sending for a large supply, to be forwarded by next steamer, together with a complimentary address on parchment, to Mr. Greer, on being so happily identified in the providential escape of a whole family from a den of rattlesnakes.—*Panama and South American Observer.*

NERVOUS COMPLAINTS—These are caused by the bad state of the fluids, the brain, or the nervous system, and consequently some potent remedy is required to assist nature in her functions. There are few possess any intrinsic merit in this respect. Holloway's Pills, however, may be said to be an exception, for while they relieve the head and stomach, they act upon the very main-springs of life, freeing the human frame from all unhealthy obstructions, causing a lightness of the spirits, and otherwise restoring tone and strength to the entire system.

BIRTHS.

Synott—October 19, at Leinster Road, the wife of T. Synott, of a son.

Vowell—October 16, at Leinster Road, the wife of J. H. Vowell, Esq., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Halpin and Bradley—October 13, in Kilmeague Church, by the Rev. A. J. Preston, George H. Halpin, Esq., M.D., Wicklow, to Ellen only daughter of the late Henry Bradley, Esq., of Booldermot county Carlow. The bride was given away by Wilson Slaney, Esq., of Grouse Lodge.

Power and Moorhead---October 20, in St. Mary's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Wm. Story, William Tyrone Power, Esq., C.B., Deputy Commissary General, to Martha, only child of John Moorhead, Esq., J.P., of Omaghmakerg, county Monaghan.

DEATHS.

Butler---October 10, in Longford Terrace after a long and painful illness, Prudence, relict of the late Richard Butler, Esq., in her [illegible] year.

Cash---October 18, Lizzy, the second daughter of Mr. George Cash, Braithwaite-street, aged two years and three months.

Kirk---October 17, at Lower Leeson-street, Thomas Kirk, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., aged 54 years, for many years resident at Shanghai, China.

Smith---September 26, on his passage home from Bathurst, South Africa, Edward Smith, Esq., Lieutenant in H.M.'s 1st W. I. Regiment, second son of Wm. Smith, Esq., J.P., Ballymona, county Tipperary, and half-pay of H.M.'s 71st Regiment.

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